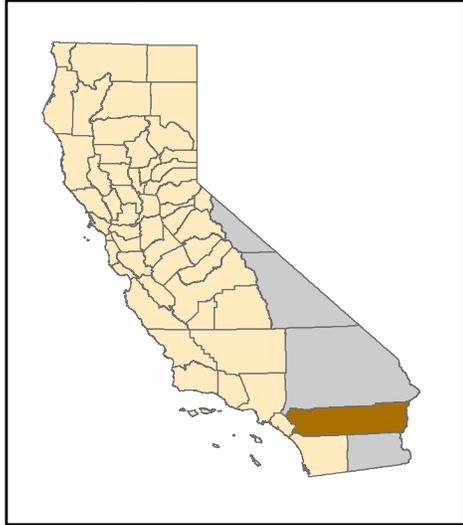
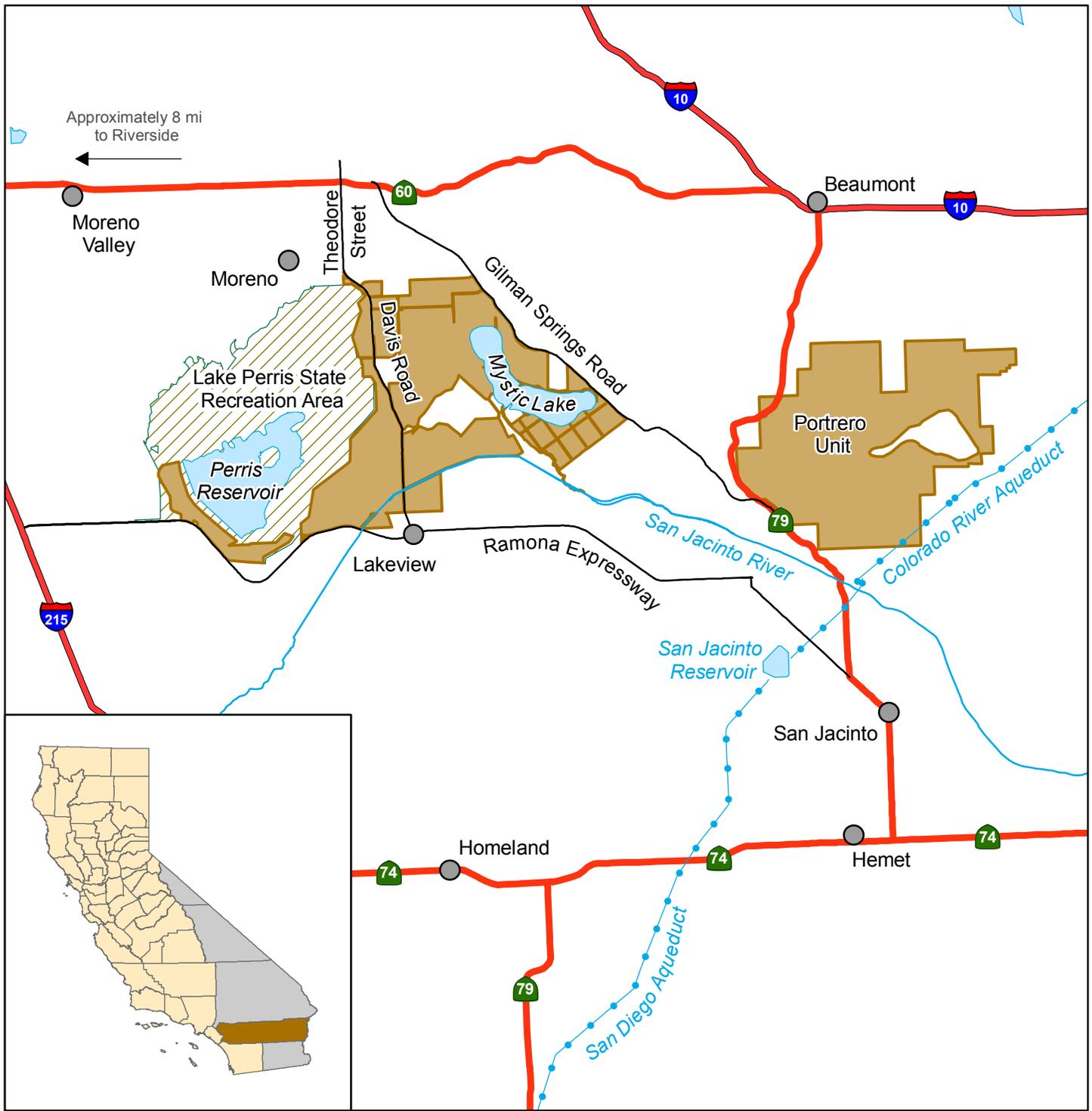


Section 4.16

Recreation

California Department of Fish and Game Inland Deserts Region SAN JACINTO WILDLIFE AREA Riverside County



Wildlife Area	State Highway	
State Recreation Area	Interstate Highway	
Aqueduct	Local Road	



San Jacinto Wildlife Area - About Us

SJWA is owned, operated and managed by DFG. It is a type "A" wildlife area representing the highest level of recreational use designated for DFG's lands, connoting a heightened commitment on the part of DFG to increase the quantity and quality of public recreational opportunities on State Wildlife Areas.

Introduction and Purpose

In October of 1979, DFG, Department of Water Resources, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the mitigation of the State Water Project's (SWP) wildlife losses in southern California. The SWP mitigation actions were implemented pursuant to the Davis - Dowling Act of 1961. The act includes the preservation and enhancement of wildlife and public recreation as purposes of the SWP. The 1979 agreement designated existing SWP lands in southern California for wildlife mitigation purposes and provided land acquisitions funding, both of which contributed to the establishment of the San Jacinto Wildlife Area.

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San Jacinto Wildlife Area - Habitat and Species

Vegetative Communities, Habitats, and Plant Species

The diversity of topographic features and the geographic setting of the Wildlife Area are reflected by an array of vegetative communities. The low lying areas within the San Jacinto River floodplain (below 1430 foot elevation) contain examples of Alkali Sink Scrub, Fresh Water Marsh, and Cottonwood / Willow riparian habitat. The riparian and fresh water marsh habitats largely represent habitat restoration efforts which commenced upon the establishment of the reclaimed water source in 1990. Seven linear miles of Cottonwood / Willow riparian habitat have been restored along the historic San Jacinto River channel. Depending upon the season of the year, the Wildlife Area currently provides from 600 to 800 acres of freshwater marsh habitat. The upland communities above the river flood plain can be separated into an alluvial grassland and a scrub habitat primarily on the steeper hillsides. The steeper upland communities are characterized by Riversidian Sage Scrub; small freshwater seeps also occur at scattered locations along these hillside areas. Non-native grasses often predominate in the floodplain areas as well as both upland communities. Substantial agricultural activity on the Wildlife Area ceased after 1985. Plant communities on the Wildlife Area are described as follows:

RIVERSIDE SAGE SCRUB

The hillsides surrounding the San Jacinto River floodplain are largely dominated by Riversidian Sage Scrub. This community is considered the driest expression of Coastal Sage Scrub south of Point Conception. The most obvious species present in the community is Brittle-bush (*Encelia farinosa*). Other characteristic plants include Leafy Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), White Sage (*Salvia apiana*) and California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). Typically, the Brittle-bush dominates south facing slopes while California Sagebrush is dominant shrub on the cooler north facing slopes.

ALKALI SINK SCRUB

This is the predominantly succulent vegetation community that occurs in the San Jacinto River flood plain. Plants found here need to be tolerant of season inundation, heavy clay soils, and general saline conditions. Dominant species include Seepweed (*Suaeda*), Alkali Heath (*Frankenia grandifolia*) and Glassort (*Saliicornia subterminalis*). Various species of the Saltbush (*Atriplex*) are found here, including one form only in the San Jacinto Valley (*Atriplex Coronata* var. *notator*). Other species present are *Bassia* and Red Goosefoot. Many non native species have also established themselves in this community due to past agricultural and grazing activities.

WETLANDS

Current fresh water marsh habitats on the Wildlife Area are largely a result of wetland restoration efforts which have occurred subsequent to securing the reclaimed water supply. Lands seasonally flooded with reclaimed water have developed into productive marsh habitats. Tall perennial emergents are characteristics of this habitat. Dominant species include Cattail (*Typha hetifolia*), Great Bulrush (*Scirpus actus*) and Alkali Bulrush (*Scirpus robustus*).

Summer Wetlands: Resident wetland wildlife are highly dependent on semi-permanent and permanent wetlands during the late spring and summer when seasonal wetlands are dry. Basically, the two primary habitat requirements of wetland wildlife during this time period are: 1) sufficient cover and protection from predators, and 2) an abundant food supply of aquatic invertebrates. Such invertebrates are the primary source of dietary protein for ducks and other wetland birds during the breeding season. Most species of wetland wildlife are dependent upon invertebrates as a direct or indirect food source during the spring and summer. For example, breeding ducks and shorebirds eat invertebrates almost exclusively, but herons eat other direct consumers of invertebrates such as fish, reptiles, and amphibians. Both semi-permanent and permanent wetlands provide ample protection from predators; however semi-permanent wetlands usually supply a much greater abundance of invertebrates. Invertebrate populations decline with prolonged flooding, thus a dry period of at least 2 months each year is essential for maintaining abundant populations of invertebrates.

Semi-permanent Wetlands: Semi-permanent wetlands, commonly referred to as "brood ponds", are flooded during the spring and summer, but experience a 2-6 month dry period each year. Semi-permanent wetlands provide breeding ducks, ducklings, and other wetland wildlife with protection from predators and abundant invertebrate food supplies. Water depths of 6-12" are necessary to allow wildlife access to invertebrate foods, however deeper areas (e.g. channels, potholes) are also important in that they provide open water. Well managed semi-permanent wetlands require periodic discing to prevent the vegetation from becoming too dense. In order to maximize habitat values without incurring major discing costs, it is recommended that semi-permanent wetlands be relatively small in size (2-10 acres). Various techniques have been developed for integrating semi-permanent wetlands into a moist-soil management program.

Permanent Ponds: Permanent ponds are wetlands that remain flooded throughout the year. Due to year-round flooding, permanent marshes support a diverse, but usually not abundant, population of invertebrates. However, submerged aquatic vegetation such as sago pondweed, horned pondweed, and water hyssops may occur if adequate water clarity exists. The leaves and/or nutlets of these aquatic plants are commonly consumed by waterfowl, particularly gadwalls, ring-necks, redheads, and canvasbacks. Carp and other rough fish may reduce water clarity and prohibit the growth of these desirable plants. Permanent marshes are important to resident waterfowl in mid- to late summer when local ducks are molting their flight feathers; the deep water and dense cover provide protection from predators.

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California State Parks
DISCOVER THE MANY STATES OF CALIFORNIA.

- Lake Concerns
- The Land
- Park Fees and Pass Information
- Park Rules
- Park Activities (Boating, Fishing, Picknicking, Horse Riding etc)
- Camping, Horse Camp, Group Camp and Group Picnic
- Directions and Park Maps
- Calendar of Events
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Accessibility
- [Brochures](#)
- [Video](#)
- [Photos](#)
- [State Parks Store](#)
- [Day Hiker's Trails](#)
- [Current Weather](#)
- [Map of Location](#)
- [Accessible Features](#) 



Adventure #126

Lake Perris SRA
State Recreation Area



389 people recommend this.

"Inner Coastal Clean Up"

On Saturday, October 22, 2011 we will have our annual "Inner Coastal Clean Up" here at Lake Perris! It is a great opportunity to bring your family and friends out to enjoy the outdoors and help clean up the areas surrounding the lake!

For more information on the Inner Coastal Clean Up program

<http://www.trails4all.org/>

For more information on the Lake Perris clean up (disregard the date shown for 2010):

<http://www.trails4all.org/cleanup/2010/cities/lakeperris.html>

If you have any questions, please call 951-940-5600

All vessels entering Lake Perris SRA will be inspected for standing water and Quagga mussels. We do not want you to fail this free inspection. Please click this link for details on how you can ensure that your vessel will pass.

Click on [Quagga Inspection Guidelines](#)

Recent Operation Changes:

ATTENTION FISHERMAN

Lake Perris will be open after sunset for boating starting November 7th 2010. In the past we allowed vessels to use the lake until sunset. After listening to our visitors we have made the following changes to the hours of the lake so that people can fish 30 min up to 2 hours after sunset (depending on the sunset times). This change will make Lake Perris one of the only Southern California Reservoirs allowing boaters and fisherman the opportunity to recreate at dusk and into the night. Starting on November 7th, 2010, Lake Perris will have the following operating hours:

Winter Season

November 7th 2010 - March 12th, 2011
Park Hours 6:00 AM - 8:00 PM
Lake Hours 6:00 AM -6:30 PM

Summer Season

March 13th 2011 - November 5th 2011
Park Hours 6:00 AM - 10:00 PM



[Park Features Icon Legend](#)

Available Online Reservation
Upcoming Weekend
(9/23/2011 - 9/24/2011): **YES**
Within 2 Weeks: **YES**
Updated: 9/21/2011 10:08:58 AM

[Max Camper Length: 31 Feet](#)
[Max Trailer Length: 31 Feet](#)

County

[Riverside](#)

Region

[Inland Empire](#)

Park Hours

Open 7 days a week

6:00AM - 8:00 PM

Lake Hours

6:00 AM- 6:30PM

Your boat must be off the water at that time

Fees are still collected at the self-pay device even if no one is at the gate. Have exact change.

Campground Information:

Check-in begins 2:00 p.m.
Check-out: 12:00 noon
Call 1-800-444-7275 for Reservations

Contact us

Office Phone: 951-940-5600

Administrative Office Hours:

Open Monday-Friday:
8 am to 5 pm

Closed Saturday and Sunday.

You may also email us

Lake Hours 6:00 AM - 8:30 PM

All Vessels must be on their trailer by designated lake hour time. All vessels wanting to stay out past sunset must have navigational lights on and the lake speed limit is reduced to 5 MPH.

Lake Perris SRA now allows the towing of inflatables behind vessels. A spotter with orange flag is required and the rider (s) must wear lifejackets.

Notice:

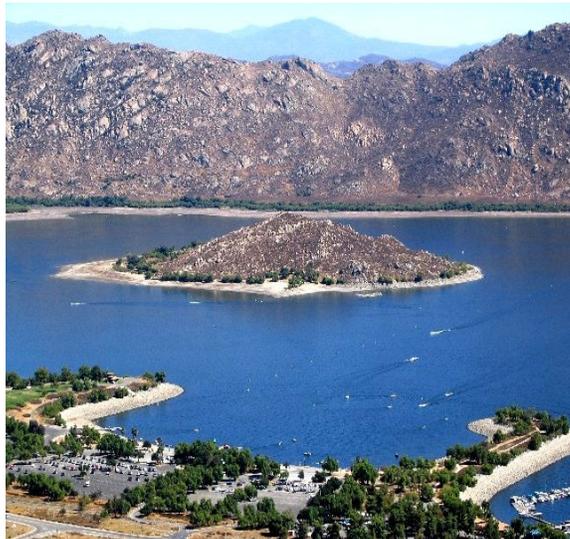
Due to the threat of the Goldspotted Oak Borer spreading throughout San Diego County and possibly spreading into Riverside County, no oak firewood will be allowed into Lake Perris SRA. Wood can be purchased at the park or you can bring other species of firewood, such as pine or eucalyptus. For more information, contact park staff at (951) 940-5600.

Lake Perris has lowered its group camping, group picnic, and equestrian camp fees. Whether you're celebrating a birthday, having a company picnic, having a family reunion camp out, Boy or Girl Scout retreat, or church event Lake Perris can accommodate your group!

[CLICK HERE](#)

For our new reduced fees for group picnic, group camp, and equestrian camp rates.

- **Lake Perris SRA** ☐ Open 7 Days a week from 6am to 10pm. For more information about the park please call 951-940-5600.



ATTENTION BOATERS:

Beginning April 1, 2009 all vessels entering Lake Perris will be inspected for Quagga and Zebra Mussels. Only clean, drain, and dry boats and equipment will be acceptable for inspection upon arrival to the park. We want you to pass inspection and recreate on our lake. Please click the link below to know all the rules and regulations to prepare your vessel before coming to the lake for inspection. If you fail inspection you will not be able to launch for 7 days.

[Click here for information about Lake Perris Inspection rules and guidelines](#)

[Click here for more information about Quagga Mussels, and quagga infected bodies of water](#)

your question or concern:

[Click to send an email](#)

For Family Camp Reservations

Reservations: 1-800-444-7275
(TDD: 1-800-274-7275)
www.reserveamerica.com
Reservations require 48 hours notice.

• [Questions on the Reservation Process](#)

• [For Group Camp, Group Picnic](#)

Museum:

Open Saturday and Sunday
10:00 a.m until 4:00 p.m.
Friday from 10:00 a.m. until
2:00 p.m.

Fishing Boat and Pontoon Boat Rentals

Marina Phone: 951-657-2179



California Reminds Boaters and Water Users: Don't Move a Mussel!

Attention Campers!! It's Time to [Pick Your Favorite Campsite](#) at Lake Perris!! We are now Site Specific!

Two hundred years ago, when the first overland immigrants from Mexico passed through this area under the leadership of Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, they saw a fertile valley, well watered by springs and even a small river that ran into San Jacinto Lake. Now, the river has been diverted and several of the springs have disappeared.

Lake Perris was built in the early 1970's as the last reservoir in the California Water Project to provide drinking water to Southern California residents. Nestled between Moreno Valley and Perris, Lake Perris SRA provides a place to escape the heat in the summer and to escape the bustle of city life all year round. There are many recreational activities to enjoy at Lake Perris SRA such as: Hiking, biking, water skiing, boating, jet skiing, fishing, swimming, horse back riding, camping and picnicking. We also have the Regional Indian Museum that is open on weekends and Fridays. Take this opportunity to leave behind the stress of the city, leave the T.V.'s and video games behind and reconnect with your family.

Weather

Lake Perris has hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Rainy weather is limited almost completely to the months between November and April. The area lies at a crossroads of weather influences. Coastal fog (and smog) comes from the west, while "Santa Anas"-strong, hot dry winds-come from the deserts to the east and northeast.



» Lake Perris is seeking **volunteers** to work as Camp Hosts or as Museum Docents. Contact the Park office at (951) 940-5600

» **Lake Elevation:** 1555' (2-10-09)

The recreation area is located 11 miles south of Riverside via Highway 60 or I 215.

17801 Lake Perris Drive
Perris, California 92571
Latitude/Longitude: 33.8375 /-117.1400
Elevation: 1560 feet

RELATED LINKS

Read about [The Land and Natural Resources of Lake Perris](#)

The [Regional Indian Museum](#) offers a look into the lives of the native peoples who lived in the area before the Spanish habitation.

Read the [Park Activities](#) to see what recreation that Lake Perris offers daily.

Do you have concerns about what you heard about the water level or quality of water at Lake Perris? Visit [Lake Concerns](#)

Lost? Do you need directions to the park or to see where things are located in the park? Then visit [Directions and Park Maps](#)

[Fees and Passes:](#) For information on entry fees and yearly passes to Lake Perris

[Park Rules](#)

[Camping and Horse Camp, Group Camp and Group Picnic](#)

[Boating, Watercraft, and Skiing](#)

[Fishing Information](#)

[Hunting](#) at Lake Perris. This includes the dates of our season as well as bag limits when they apply.

[Accessibility:](#) How is Lake Perris trying to meet ADA requirements?

[Off Road Vehicles:](#) Since you can't use them at Lake Perris, where can you ride them?

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Internet Service

[Wireless Internet Access](#)

At Lake Perris the only area so far with a clear signal is in the Lake Perris Sector Office Parking Lot by the Perris Gate Entrance. We are sorry but at this time service does not extend into the campground or down by the beach areas.

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California State Parks

DISCOVER THE MANY STATES OF CALIFORNIA.

Lake Perris SRA

The Land



The untended areas of Lake Perris may seem rocky and barren at first glance, but an amazing variety of natural wonders are waiting to be found by those who seek them out. The predominant plant community, coastal sage scrub is host to a variety of birds and wildlife. Mule deer, roadrunners, bobcats, coyotes, cotton tail, jack rabbits, quail, gopher snakes and rattlesnakes may sometimes be seen by day though they tend to shy away from people.

More frequently seen are a wide variety of lizards, rodents, water fowl, and birds of prey. Beautiful displays of wildflowers occur during the rainy season-generally November through April.

Lake Perris is ringed by various hills and small mountains. The coastal sage scrub community is predominant on the south-facing slopes of the Russell Mountains and Bernasconi Hills and is characterized by shrubby plants including desert encelia, brittlebush, sagebrush, black sage, white sage, buckwheat, and cacti. Conditions are somewhat shadier on hillsides that face north or northwest so that chaparral plants such as chamise, penstemon, and--caution!--poison oak are apt to be found.

Remnants of the original perennial grasses that once flourished in this region can still be found in the flat interior of the park surrounding the lake, but the majority of plants that now make up the valley grassland community (including Russian thistle) were imported from Europe by early settlers. Riparian areas near springs and seeps, and on east and south lakes include willows, cattails, elderberry and nettles.



More than a hundred different species of birds have been spotted at Lake Perris. Many are migratory, and stop at the park briefly during their travels, while others make their permanent residence here. Larks, loggerhead shrikes, roadrunners, California thrashers, quail, wrens, sparrows, hummingbirds, golden eagles, several varieties of hawks, ospreys, and even bald eagles may

be seen. In addition, many varieties of waterfowl use the lake including pintails, widgeons, teals, mallards, shovelers, various geese, and sometimes whistling swans and pelicans. Blacknecked stilts, avocets, killdeer, willets, kingfishers, egrets, and herons are attracted to the water's edge.

(Killdeer »)



Day and night, hawks and owls are frequently seen hunting for mice, moles, wood rats, and other rodents. These animals provide food not only for hawks, owls, and snakes, but also for coyotes, long-tailed weasels, skunks, badgers, and bobcats. The bike trail offers an easy and convenient way to see some of the birds and other wildlife of Lake Perris. Early morning or dusk are the best times. Ranger-led hikes are conducted during the spring and early summer months.



(● Burrowing Owl)

Most plants and animals at Lake Perris are well adapted to the hot, dry environment. Chamise leaves are tiny and waxy to maximize water loss due to evaporation. Some grasses and wildflowers rush from bloom to seed in just a few short weeks and are able therefore to complete their life cycle within the brief wet season. Kangaroo rats are so well adapted to dry environments that they seldom drink water, and manage to extract the moisture they need directly from their food.



The plants and animals of Perris valley have changed considerably over the last two hundred years due to human activity, but the natural history of this area can still intrigue the observant visitor.

For visitor safety and the safety of the animals please do not harass or interact with the wildlife and always tread carefully when not on a paved road.

Do not catch or pick up the animals in the park. Animals are not 'out to get you' but they do not understand the difference between a human who 'wants to see them'



and a predator that 'wants to eat them.' If they can not run away and they can not scare you away then they will use other forms of self defense. They act out of instinct and fear so please, for their safety and your own, do not pick up or catch the animals.



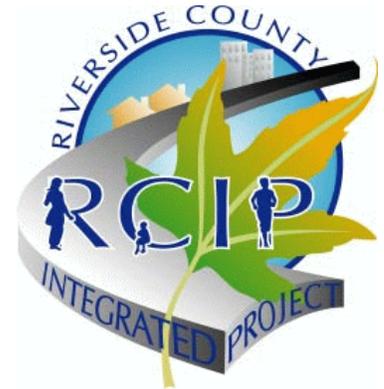
Do not feed the animals. Feeding the cute bunnies and funny squirrels or even the deer will cause them to move further into areas where humans are. Their predators will follow them. If you see animals such as loose dogs or cats, do not feed them. Inform a uniformed employee so that the animal can be taken to the local animal shelter.

The Lake Perris State Recreation Area is their home and habitat as the cities spread throughout Southern California. Just sit back and enjoy the natural beauty of these creatures in their natural habitat.

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County of Riverside General Plan Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan



COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Transportation and Land Management Agency
4080 Lemon Street, 9th Floor
Riverside, CA 92502-1409
Phone: (909) 955-3161, Fax: (909) 955-3157

October 2003

[GPA 775; BOS RSLN 2007-494; 12/18/07]



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Vision Summary

The County of Riverside General Plan and Area Plans have been shaped by the RCIP Vision. Following is a summary of the Vision Statement that includes many of the salient points brought forth by the residents of the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan as well as the rest of the County of Riverside. The RCIP Vision reflects the County of Riverside in the year 2020. So, “fast forward” yourself to 2020 and here is what it will be like.

“Riverside County is a family of special communities in a remarkable environmental setting.”

It is now the year 2020. This year (incidentally, also a common reference to clear vision), is an appropriate time to check our community vision. Twenty years have passed since we took an entirely new look at how the County of Riverside was evolving. Based on what we saw, we set bold new directions for the future. As we now look around and move through the County, the results are notable. They could happen only in response to universal values strongly held by the people. Some of those values are:

- Real dedication to a sense of community;
- Appreciation for the diversity of our people and places within this expansive landscape;
- Belief in the value of participation by our people in shaping their communities;
- Confidence in the future and faith that our long term commitments will pay off;
- Willingness to innovate and learn from our experience;
- Dedication to the preservation of the environmental features that frame our communities;
- Respect for our differences and willingness to work toward their resolution;
- Commitment to quality development in partnership with those who help build our communities;
- The value of collaboration by our elected officials in conducting public business.

Those values and the plans they inspired have brought us a long way. True, much remains to be done. But our energies and resources are being invested in a unified direction, based on the common ground we have affirmed many times during the last 20 years. Perhaps our achievements will help you understand why we believe we are on the right path.

Population Growth

The almost doubling of our population in only 20 years has been a challenge, but we have met it by focusing that growth in areas that are well served by public facilities and services or where they can readily be provided. Major transportation corridors serve our

Transportation

communities and nearby open space preserves help define them. Our growth focus is on quality, not quantity. That allows the numbers to work for us and not against us. We enjoy an unprecedented clarity regarding what areas must not be developed and which ones should be developed. The resulting pattern of growth concentrates development in key areas rather than spreading it uniformly throughout the County. Land is used more efficiently, communities operate at more of a human scale, and transit systems to supplement the automobile are more feasible. In fact, the customized “Oasis” transit system now operates quite successfully in several cities and communities.

Our Communities and Neighborhoods

Our choices in the kind of community and neighborhood we prefer is almost unlimited here. From sophisticated urban villages to quality suburban neighborhoods to spacious rural enclaves, we have them all. If you are like most of us, you appreciate the quality schools and their programs that are the centerpiece of many of our neighborhoods. Not only have our older communities matured gracefully, but we boast several new communities as well. They prove that quality of life comes in many different forms.

Housing

We challenge you to seek a form of housing or a range in price that does not exist here. Our housing choices, from rural retreat to suburban neighborhood to exclusive custom estate are as broad as the demand for housing requires. Choices include entry level housing for first time buyers, apartments serving those not now in the buying market, seniors’ housing, and world class golf communities. You will also find “smart” housing with the latest in built-in technology as well as refurbished historic units. The County of Riverside continues to draw people who are looking for a blend of quality and value.

It is no secret that the distances in this vast County can be a bit daunting. Yet, our transportation system has



kept pace amazingly well with the growth in population, employment and tourism and their demands for mobility. We are perhaps proudest of the new and expanded transportation corridors that connect growth centers throughout the County. They do more than provide a way for people and goods to get where they need to be. Several major corridors have built-in expansion capability to accommodate varied forms of transit. These same corridors are designed with a high regard for the environment in mind, including providing for critical wildlife crossings so that our open spaces can sustain their habitat value.

Conservation and Open Space Resources

The often-impassioned conflicts regarding what lands to permanently preserve as open space are virtually resolved. The effort to consider our environmental resources, recreation needs, habitat systems, and visual heritage as one comprehensive, multi-purpose open space system has resulted in an unprecedented commitment to their preservation. In addition, these spaces help to form distinctive edges to many of our communities or clusters of communities. What is equally satisfying is that they were acquired in a variety of creative and equitable ways.

Air Quality

It may be hard to believe, but our air quality has actually improved slightly despite the phenomenal growth that has occurred in the region. Most of that growth, of course, has been in adjacent counties and we continue to import their pollutants. We are on the verge of a breakthrough in technical advances to reduce smog from cars and trucks. Not only that, but our expanded supply of jobs reduces the need for people here to commute as far as in the past.

Jobs and Economy

In proportion to population, our job growth is spectacular. Not only is our supply of jobs beyond any previously projected level, it has become quite diversified. Clusters of new industries have brought with them an array of jobs that attract skilled labor and executives alike. We are particularly enthusiastic about the linkages between our diversified business community and our educational system. Extensive vocational training programs, coordinated with businesses, are a constant source of opportunities for youth and those in our labor force who seek further improvement.

Agricultural Lands

Long a major foundation of our economy and our culture, agriculture remains a thriving part of the County of Riverside. While we have lost some agriculture to other forms of development, other lands have been brought into agricultural production. We are still a major agricultural force in California and compete successfully in the global agricultural market.

Educational System

Quality education, from pre-school through graduate programs, marks the County of Riverside as a place where educational priorities are firmly established. A myriad of partnerships involving private enterprise and cooperative programs between local governments and school districts are in place, making the educational system an integral part of our communities.

Plan Integration

The coordinated planning for multi-purpose open space systems, community based land use patterns, and a diversified transportation system has paid off handsomely. Integration of these major components of community building has resulted in a degree of certainty and clarity of direction not commonly achieved in the face of such dynamic change.

Financial Realities

From the very beginning, our vision included the practical consideration of how we would pay for the qualities our expectations demanded. Creative, yet practical financing programs provide the necessary leverage to achieve a high percentage of our aspirations expressed in the updated RCIP.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

As a result of the necessary coordination between the County, the cities and other governmental agencies brought about through the RCIP, a high degree of intergovernmental cooperation and even partnership is now commonplace. This way of doing public business has become a tradition and the County of Riverside is renowned for its many model intergovernmental programs.



Introduction

Throughout the Area Plan, special features have been included to enhance the readability and practicality of the information provided. Look for these elements:



Quotes — quotations from the RCIP Vision or individuals involved or concerned with Riverside County.



Factoids — interesting information about Riverside County that is related to the element



References — contacts and resources that can be consulted for additional information



Definitions — clarification of terms and vocabulary used in certain policies or text.



Unincorporated land is all land within the County that is not within an incorporated city or an Indian Nation. Generally, it is subject to policy direction and under the land use authority of the Board of Supervisors. However, it may also contain state and federal properties that lie outside of Board authority.

Lakeview/Nuevo, despite its dry, semi-desert climate, includes a segment of one of the major waterways in Riverside County: the San Jacinto River. The San Jacinto River is located in a valley pressed between the Bernasconi Hills and the Lakeview Mountains, which dominate the southeasterly half of the planning area. The Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan is surrounded by mountain ranges in virtually every direction that create the sense of expanse so predominant in Riverside County.

The Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan doesn't just provide a description of the location, physical characteristics, and special features here. It contains a Land Use Plan, statistical summaries, policies, and accompanying exhibits that allow anyone interested in the future of this distinctive valley to understand the physical, environmental, and regulatory characteristics that make this such a unique area. Background information also provides insights that help in understanding the issues that require special focus here and the reasons for the more localized policy direction found in this document.

Each section of this plan addresses critical issues facing Lakeview/Nuevo. Perhaps a description of these sections will help in understanding the organization of the Area Plan as well as appreciating the comprehensive nature of the planning process that led to it. The Location section explains where the planning area fits with what is around it and how it relates to the cities that impact it. Physical features are described in a section that highlights the planning area's communities, surrounding environment and natural resources. This leads naturally to the Land Use Plan section, which describes the land use system guiding development at both the countywide and area plan levels.

While a number of these designations reflect the unique features found only in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area, a number of special policies are still necessary to address unique situations. The Policy Areas section presents these policies. Land use related issues are addressed in the Land Use section. The Area Plan also describes relevant transportation issues, routes, and modes of transportation in the Circulation section. The key to understanding our valued open space network is described in the Multipurpose Open Space section. There are both natural and man made hazards to consider, and they are spelled out in the Hazards section.

The Lakeview/Nuevo planning area contains only unincorporated land. The incorporated cities of Perris and San Jacinto abut the planning area on the western and eastern borders. Coordination with these cities was a critical component in shaping the Area Plan.

A Special Note on Implementing the Vision

The preface to the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan is a summary version of the Riverside County Vision. That summary is, in turn, simply an overview of a much more extensive and detailed Vision of Riverside County two decades or more into the future. This area plan, as part of the Riverside County General Plan, is one of the major devices for making the Vision a reality.



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

No two area plans are the same. Each represents a unique portion of the incredibly diverse place known as Riverside County. While many share certain common features, each of the plans reflects the special characteristics that define its area's unique identity. These features include not only physical qualities, but also the particular boundaries used to define them, the stage of development they have reached, the dynamics of change expected to affect them, and the numerous decisions that shape development and conservation in each locale. That is why the Vision cannot and should not be reflected uniformly.

Policies at the General Plan and Area Plan levels implement the Riverside County Vision in a range of subject areas as diverse as the scope of the Vision itself. The land use pattern contained in this area plan is a further expression of the Vision as it is shaped to fit the terrain and the conditions in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area.

To illustrate how the Vision has shaped this area plan, the following highlights reflect certain strategies that link the Vision to the land. This is not a comprehensive enumeration; rather, it emphasizes a few of the most powerful and physically tangible examples.

Community Centers. This method of concentrating development to achieve community focal points, stimulate a mix of activities, promote economic development, achieve more efficient use of land, create a transit friendly and walkable environment, and offer a broader mix of housing choices is a major device for implementing the Vision. The Community Center designation has been given to two areas, each encompassing portions of two adjacent specific plans westerly of the San Jacinto River. These areas are considered Village Centers because they are intended to serve the surrounding areas and act as a focal point for the community. The surrounding land uses, such as Medium Density Residential and Commercial Retail, complement the intended pedestrian-friendly atmosphere by creating a human-scaled environment.

San Jacinto River. The San Jacinto River, like other waterways in Riverside County, is seasonal and is normally dry during the summer months. However, the San Jacinto River is one of the most significant waterways in western Riverside County. In addition to offering the obvious benefits to drainage, flood control, and water conservation, the San Jacinto River is an important corridor for species migration and habitat preservation. A channelization project is planned for the San Jacinto River that will balance the need for protection against flood hazards with the need for a healthy ecosystem.

Environmental Setting. The Lakeview Mountains and the Bernasconi Hills are both a part of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. Their distinct rock outcroppings and rugged character provide a visual identity for the planning area. Both ranges provide some recreational opportunities and an area for some wildlife habitat.

It is important to note that the data in this area plan is current as of October 7, 2003. Any General Plan amendments approved subsequent to that date are not reflected in this area plan and must be supported by their own environmental documentation. A process for incorporating any applicable portion of these amendments into this area plan is part of the General Plan Implementation Program.



Location

The central location of the Lakeview/Nuevo area is clearly evident in Figure 1, Location. This planning area is surrounded by four area plans that constitute a major portion of western Riverside County. Starting to the south and moving clockwise, we find the adjacent Harvest Valley/Winchester, Mead Valley, Reche Canyon/Badlands and San Jacinto Valley Area Plans. The City of Perris borders this area plan on the west and the City of San Jacinto borders this area plan on the east, while Lake Perris is located immediately to the north.



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Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

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County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan



Figure 1: Location



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

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Features

The Riverside County Vision builds heavily on the value of its remarkable environmental setting. That applies here as well. The central location of Lakeview/Nuevo affords an ample view of the mountain vistas that dominate the remarkable setting of the western County. These defining characteristics are shown on Figure 2, Physical Features, and further described below. This section describes the setting, features, and functions that are unique to the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area.



An overview of Lakeview/Nuevo planning area

SETTING

The Lakeview/Nuevo planning area contains a wide valley formed by the San Jacinto River. This valley contains agricultural land as well as much of the development within the planning area. The Bernasconi Hills create a border in the northwest, while the Lakeview Mountains form the eastern boundary of the planning area. The rural community of Juniper Flats is located easterly of Nuevo, close to the Lakeview Mountains. The San Jacinto Wildlife Area is located at the foot of the Bernasconi Hills and forms the northern boundary of the planning area. The Colorado River Aqueduct runs underground in an east-to-west orientation through the northern portion of the planning area.

UNIQUE FEATURES

Lakeview Mountains

The Lakeview Mountains define the bulk of the central and southeastern portion of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area and create a scenic backdrop for the planning area. The mountains, which are dotted with picturesque rock outcroppings, gently slope west to the valley that contains the San Jacinto River. Juniper Flats, a small rural area, is located close to the Lakeview Mountains.



A view of the Bernasconi Hills.

Bernasconi Hills

The Bernasconi Hills are located within the Lake Perris State Recreation Area. A portion of these hills are located in the northwest corner of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. The Bernasconi Hills are barren, steep, and rugged peaks that are a stark contrast to Lake Perris, which is located immediately north of this planning area. The hills and lake offer opportunities for such outdoor recreational activities as camping, hunting, water sports, fishing, picnicking, and biking.

San Jacinto River

The San Jacinto River flows westward from Lake Hemet in the Santa Rosa Mountains, through Canyon Lake, and then to Lake Elsinore. It flows through the central portion of this planning area and has a profound influence over its land use patterns. Currently, the river is a semi-natural watercourse that is normally dry. Through the planning area, the river is partially channelized with



Watercourses are the corridors of streams, rivers, and creeks, whether permanent or seasonal, and whether natural or channelized.



earthen levees. The lands adjacent to the river are currently vacant or agricultural in nature.

Currently, there is a proposal to channelize the river with earthen berms from the Ramona Expressway to Interstate 215 to reduce flood threats and facilitate future development of adjacent properties. The project is sponsored by property owners in the area and is being prepared by the County of Riverside Flood Control and Water Conservation District. If this project is approved by Federal agencies, the flood threat posed by this river will be significantly reduced. The broad valley in which this river sits may then be developed per the Area Plan Land Use Map. It is assumed that the channelization project will be approved, and it is included in the Area Plan Land Use Map. While the location and width of the channel has been decided, the Open Space-Conservation Habitat areas required to facilitate wildlife movement and biological diversity are not precisely known. Therefore, the Land Use Plan is subject to changes to reflect the final configuration of the habitat conservation areas.



Local serving commercial center in Lakeview



Dairies help characterize the community of Lakeview.



Majestic palm trees line Hansen Avenue in Lakeview

San Jacinto Wildlife Area

The San Jacinto Wildlife Area is nestled at the base of the Bernasconi Hills in the northwestern portion of the planning area. While the San Jacinto Wildlife Area is comprised of over 5,945 acres of restored natural lands, including wetlands, only a portion of the Wildlife Area is located within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. Because of the wetlands within the reserve, a large array of bird species, including birds of prey and waterfowl, migrate to this area every year.

UNIQUE COMMUNITIES

Lakeview

The community of Lakeview, in the northeast corner of the planning area, is characterized by predominantly residential and agricultural uses. Dairies and agricultural uses dominate the land north of the Ramona Expressway, and residential/equestrian uses are found south of the expressway. The residential uses in Lakeview are rural in nature and typically are located on lots between one-half and two acres in size. There is a small cluster of commercial uses at the intersection of the Ramona Expressway and Hansen Avenue, and a prominent warehouse distribution center located on the eastern edge of the community. Hansen Avenue, which runs north-south, is the major roadway in Lakeview, and is lined with tall, majestic palm trees.



A ballfield, above, and church are part of the focus for the community of Nuevo.



Figure 2: Physical Features



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

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Nuevo



The Nuview Elementary School.

The community of Nuevo is located between the San Jacinto River on the west and the foothills of the Lakeview Mountains on the east. Nuevo Road and Lakeview Avenue are the major streets within this community. Nuevo is a rural community with an equestrian focus. While there are some smaller parcels, the vast majority of lots are typically between one-half and two acres in size. The community of Nuevo is anchored by a small neighborhood village located at the intersection of Lakeview Avenue and Nuevo Road. This village includes local serving commercial uses, a school, a ballfield, and a church. Surrounding the village are some of the smaller residential lots in the area. Community facilities, including a fire station, post office, and school, and a number of private equestrian facilities, are located in the area north of Nuevo Road.

Juniper Flats

Juniper Flats is a rural residential community tucked away close to the Lakeview Mountains. This small rural, equestrian-oriented community consists of single family homes on large lots. Juniper Flats Road, a two-lane road, provides the only all weather access through this community.



The Lakeview Mountains provide a backdrop for the community.

Boulder Rise

Nestled on the western face of the Lakeview Mountains is the small rural community of Boulder Rise. Boulder Rise is located roughly in the area east of Menifee Road and south of San Jacinto Avenue. This area is characterized by the large lot residential uses set among numerous boulder outcroppings.



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Land Use Plan

“

Each of our rural areas and communities has a special character that distinguishes them from urban areas and from each other. They benefit from some conveniences such as small-scale local commercial services and all-weather access roads, yet maintain an unhurried, uncrowded lifestyle.

”

-RCIP Vision

The Lakeview/Nuevo Land Use Plan focuses on preserving the unique features in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area and, at the same time, guides the accommodation of future growth. To accomplish this, more detailed land use designations are applied than for the countywide General Plan.

The Lakeview/Nuevo Land Use Plan, Figure 3, depicts the geographic distribution of land uses within this planning area. The Area Plan is organized around 30 Area Plan land use designations and 5 overlays. These area plan land uses derive from, and provide more detailed direction than, the five General Plan Foundation Component land uses: Open Space, Agriculture, Rural, Rural Community, and Community Development. Table 1, Land Use Designations Summary, outlines the development intensity, density, typical allowable land uses, and general characteristics for each of the Area Plan land use designations within each Foundation Component. The General Plan Land Use Element contains more detailed descriptions and policies for the Foundation Components and each of the Area Plan land use designations.

Many factors led to the designation of land use patterns. Among the most influential were the Riverside County Vision and Planning Principles, both of which focused, in part, on preferred patterns of development within the County; the Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) that focused on major transportation corridors; the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) that focused on opportunities and strategies for significant open space and habitat preservation; established patterns of existing uses and parcel configurations; current zoning; and the oral and written testimony of County residents, property owners, and representatives of cities and organizations at the many Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors hearings. The result of these considerations is shown in Figure 3, Land Use Plan, which portrays the location and extent of proposed land uses. Table 2, Statistical Summary of Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan, provides a summary of the projected development capacity of the plan if all uses are built as proposed. This table includes dwelling unit, population, and employment capacities.

LAND USE CONCEPT

The Lakeview/Nuevo Land Use Plan provides for significant growth in its western half, near the City of Perris. Residential density gradually decreases east of the San Jacinto River until the Lakeview Mountains, where the Mountainous and Rural land use designations reflect the area's rugged nature. A series of adopted specific plans, concentrated west of the San Jacinto River, have influenced land use patterns and residential densities in this area. East of the San Jacinto River, the Land Use Plan generally reflects a pattern of predominantly low density residential character with pockets of commercial uses interspersed within the communities of Lakeview and Nuevo. Continuing east past Lakeview Avenue, the land use pattern provides primarily for Rural Community-Low Density Residential land uses with clusters of Medium Density Residential neighborhoods, Public Facilities, and Commercial Retail designations.



Community Centers



For more information on

Community Center types, please refer to the Land Use Policies within this area plan and the Land Use Designations section of the General Plan Land Use Element.

Two Community Centers are designated in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. The first Community Center has been identified in the valley adjacent to the Bernasconi Hills along the Ramona Expressway. The second Community Center is located west of the San Jacinto River on Nuevo Road. These Community Center designations would accommodate Village Center type development, which includes pedestrian oriented “downtowns” with uses that serve the nearby residential neighborhoods. Some typical uses found in a Village Center include residential units, retail commercial, office, public facilities, parks, museums, public services, employment, and entertainment uses.

Both of these Community Center designations include portions of two adjacent approved Specific Plans, and are rooted in Planning Areas identified as mixed use planning areas or areas that could accommodate either commercial or higher intensity residential development.

County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan



Figure 3: Land Use Plan



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Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

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County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan



Table 1: Land Use Designations Summary

Foundation Component	Area Plan Land Use Designation	Building Intensity Range (du/ac or FAR) ^{1, 2, 3}	Notes
Agriculture	Agriculture (AG)	10 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural land including row crops, groves, nurseries, dairies, poultry farms, processing plants, and other related uses. One single-family residence allowed per 10 acres except as otherwise specified by a policy or an overlay.
	Rural Residential (RR)	5 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family residences with a minimum lot size of 5 acres. Allows limited animal keeping and agricultural uses, recreational uses, compatible resource development (not including the commercial extraction of mineral resources) and associated uses and governmental uses.
	Rural Mountainous (RM)	10 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family residential uses with a minimum lot size of 10 acres. Areas of at least 10 acres where a minimum of 70% of the area has slopes of 25% or greater. Allows limited animal keeping, agriculture, recreational uses, compatible resource development (which may include the commercial extraction of mineral resources with approval of a SMP) and associated uses and governmental uses.
Rural	Rural Desert (RD)	10 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family residential uses with a minimum lot size of 10 acres. Allows limited animal keeping, agriculture, recreational, renewable energy uses including solar, geothermal and wind energy uses, as well as associated uses required to develop and operate these renewable energy sources, compatible resource development (which may include the commercial extraction of mineral resources with approval of SMP), and governmental and utility uses.
	Estate Density Residential (RC-EDR)	2 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family detached residences on large parcels of 2 to 5 acres. Limited agriculture, intensive equestrian and animal keeping uses are expected and encouraged.
	Very Low Density Residential (RC-VLDR)	1 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family detached residences on large parcels of 1 to 2 acres. Limited agriculture, intensive equestrian and animal keeping uses are expected and encouraged.
Rural Community	Low Density Residential (RC-LDR)	½ ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family detached residences on large parcels of ½ to 1 acre. Limited agriculture, intensive equestrian and animal keeping uses are expected and encouraged.
	Conservation (C)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection of open space for natural hazard protection, and natural and scenic resource preservation. Existing agriculture is permitted.
Open Space	Conservation Habitat (CH)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applies to public and private lands conserved and managed in accordance with adopted Multi Species Habitat and other Conservation Plans.
	Water (W)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes bodies of water and natural or artificial drainage corridors. Extraction of mineral resources subject to SMP may be permissible provided that flooding hazards are addressed and long term habitat and riparian values are maintained.
	Recreation (R)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational uses including parks, trails, athletic fields, and golf courses. Neighborhood parks are permitted within residential land uses.
	Rural (RUR)	20 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One single-family residence allowed per 20 acres. Extraction of mineral resources subject to SMP may be permissible provided that scenic resources and views are protected.
	Mineral Resources (MR)	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral extraction and processing facilities. Areas held in reserve for future mineral extraction and processing.
	Community Development	Estate Density Residential (EDR)	2 ac min.
Very Low Density Residential (VLDR)		1 ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family detached residences on large parcels of 1 to 2 acres. Limited agriculture and animal keeping is permitted, however, intensive animal keeping is discouraged.
Low Density Residential (LDR)		½ ac min.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family detached residences on large parcels of ½ to 1 acre. Limited agriculture and animal keeping is permitted, however, intensive animal keeping is discouraged.
Medium Density Residential (MDR)		2 - 5 du/ac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family detached and attached residences with a density range of 2 to 5 dwelling units per acre. Limited agriculture and animal keeping is permitted, however, intensive animal keeping is discouraged. Lot sizes range from 5,500 to 20,000 sq. ft., typical 7,200 sq. ft. lots allowed.
Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)		5 - 8 du/ac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family attached and detached residences with a density range of 5 to 8 dwelling units per acre. Lot sizes range from 4,000 to 6,500 sq. ft.
High Density Residential (HDR)		8 - 14 du/ac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family attached and detached residences, including townhouses, stacked flats, courtyard homes, patio homes, townhouses, and zero lot line homes .
Very High Density Residential (VHDR)		14 - 20 du/ac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single-family attached residences and multi-family dwellings.



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

Table 1: Land Use Designations Summary

Foundation Component	Area Plan Land Use Designation	Building Intensity Range (du/ac or FAR) ^{1, 2, 3}	Notes
Community Development	Highest Density Residential (HHDR)	20+ du/ac	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-family dwellings, includes apartments and condominium. Multi-storied (3+) structures are allowed.
	Commercial Retail (CR)	0.20 - 0.35 FAR	Local and regional serving retail and service uses. The amount of land designated for Commercial Retail exceeds that amount anticipated to be necessary to serve the County's population at build out. Once build out of Commercial Retail reaches the 40% level within any Area Plan, additional studies will be required before CR development beyond the 40 % will be permitted.
	Commercial Tourist (CT)	0.20 - 0.35 FAR	Tourist related commercial including hotels, golf courses, and recreation/amusement activities.
	Commercial Office (CO)	0.35 - 1.0 FAR	Variety of office related uses including financial, legal, insurance and other office services.
	Light Industrial (LI)	0.25 - 0.60 FAR	Industrial and related uses including warehousing/distribution, assembly and light manufacturing, repair facilities, and supporting retail uses .
	Heavy Industrial (HI)	0.15 - 0.50 FAR	More intense industrial activities that generate significant impacts such as excessive noise, dust, and other nuisances.
	Business Park (BP)	0.25 - 0.60 FAR	Employee intensive uses, including research & development, technology centers, corporate offices, "clean" industry and supporting retail uses.
	Public Facilities (PF)	≤ 0.60 FAR	Civic uses such as County administrative buildings and schools.
	Community Center (CC)	5 - 40 du/ac 0.10 - 0.3 FAR	Includes combination of small-lot single family residences, multi-family residences, commercial retail, office, business park uses, civic uses, transit facilities, and recreational open space within a unified planned development area. This also includes Community Centers in adopted specific plans.
	Mixed Use Planning Area		This designation is applied to areas outside of Community Centers. The intent of the designation is not to identify a particular mixture or intensity of land uses, but to designate areas where a mixture of residential, commercial, office, entertainment, educational, and/or recreational uses, or other uses is planned.

Overlays and Policy Areas

Overlays and Policy Areas are not considered a Foundation Component. Overlays and Policy Areas address local conditions and can be applied in any Foundation Component. The specific details and development characteristics of each Policy Area and Overlay are contained in the appropriate Area Plan.

Community Development Overlay (CDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows Community Development land use designations to be applied through General Plan Amendments within specified areas within Rural, Rural Community, Agriculture, or Open Space Foundation Component areas. Specific policies related to each Community Development Overlay are contained in the appropriate Area Plan.
Community Center Overlay (CCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows for either a Community Center or the underlying designated land use to be developed.
Rural Village Overlay (RVO) and Rural Village Overlay Study Area (RVOSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rural Village Overlay allows a concentration of residential and local-serving commercial uses within areas of rural character. The Rural Village Overlay allows the uses and maximum densities/intensities of the Medium Density Residential and Medium High Density Residential and Commercial Retail land use designations. In some rural village areas, identified as Rural Village Overlay Study Areas, the final boundaries will be determined at a later date during the consistency zoning program. (The consistency zoning program is the process of bringing current zoning into consistency with the adopted general plan.)
Watercourse Overlay (WCO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Watercourse Overlay designates watercourses, including natural or controlled stream channels and flood control channels.
Specific Community Development Designation Overlay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits flexibility in land uses designations to account for local conditions. Consult the applicable Area Plan text for details.
Policy Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy Areas are specific geographic districts that contain unique characteristics that merit detailed attention and focused policies. These policies may impact the underlying land use designations. At the Area Plan level, Policy Areas accommodate several locally specific designations, such as the Limonite Policy Area (Jurupa Area Plan), or the Scott Road Policy Area (Sun City/Menifee Valley Area Plan). Consult the applicable Area Plan text for details.

NOTES:

¹ FAR = Floor Area Ratio, which is the measurement of the amount of non-residential building square footage in relation to the size of the lot. Du/ac = dwelling units per acre, which is the measurement of the amount of residential units in a given acre.

² The building intensity range noted is exclusive, that is the range noted provides a minimum and maximum building intensity.

³ Clustering is encouraged in all residential designations. The allowable density of a particular land use designation may be clustered in one portion of the site in smaller lots, as long as the ratio of dwelling units/area remains within the allowable density range associated with the designation. The rest of the site would then be preserved as open space or a use compatible with open space (e.g., agriculture, pasture or wildlife habitat). Within the Rural Foundation Component and Rural Designation of the Open Space Foundation Component, the allowable density may be clustered as long as no lot is smaller than ½ acre. This ½ acre minimum lot size also applies to the Rural Community Development Foundation Component. However, for sites adjacent to Community Development Foundation Component areas, 10,000 square foot minimum lots are allowed. The clustered areas would be a mix of 10,000 and ½ acre lots. In such cases, larger lots or open space would be required near the project boundary with Rural Community and Rural Foundation Component areas.

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Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan



Table 2: Statistical Summary of Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

Base Land-Use Designations^{a,b}				
Land-Use Designation	Acreage	Dwelling Units	Population	Employment
Agriculture Foundation Component				
Agriculture (AG)	2,031	102	306	102
Agriculture Total	2,031	102	306	102
Rural Foundation Component				
Rural Residential (RR)	4,873	731	2,200	NA
Rural Mountainous (RM)	4,122	206	620	NA
Rural Desert (RD)	0	0	0	NA
Rural Total	8,995	937	2,820	0
Rural Community Foundation Component				
Estate Density Residential (RC-EDR)	1,044	365	1,100	NA
Very Low Density Residential (RC-VLDR)	2,091	1,045	3,147	NA
Low Density Residential (RC-LDR)	3,009	3,611	10,869	NA
Rural Community Total	6,144	5,021	15,116	0
Open Space Foundation Component				
Open Space Conservation (OS-C)	794	NA	NA	NA
Open Space Conservation Habitat (OS-CH)	947	NA	NA	NA
Open Space Water (OS-W)	212	NA	NA	NA
Open Space Recreation (OS-R)	100	NA	NA	15
Open Space Rural (OS-RUR)	0	0	0	NA
Open Space Mineral Resources (OS-MIN)	148	NA	NA	4
Open Space Total	2,201	0	0	19
Community Development Foundation Component				
Estate Density Residential (EDR)	126	44	133	NA
Very Low Density Residential (VLDR)	494	247	744	NA
Low Density Residential (LDR)	1,031	1,237	3,722	NA
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	3,388	11,856	35,687	NA
Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)	370	2,408	7,247	NA
High Density Residential (HDR)	0	0	0	NA
Very High Density Residential (VHDR)	66	1,127	3,393	NA
Highest Density Residential (HHDR)	0	0	0	NA
Commercial Retail (CR) ^e	448	941	2,831	2,692
Commercial Tourist (CT)	8	NA	NA	136
Commercial Office (CO)	0	NA	NA	0
Light Industrial (LI)	1,141	NA	NA	14,664
Heavy Industrial (HI)	8	NA	NA	73
Business Park (BP)	25	NA	NA	412
Public Facilities (PF)	174	NA	NA	47
Community Center (CC)	131	764	2,299	1,021
Community Development Total	7,410	18,624	56,056	19,045
Other Land Uses, Overlays and Policy Areas^d				
Rural Community Estate Density Residential 2	406	142	428	NA
Glen Eden Policy Area	0	0	0	NA
Medium Density Residential (2-4 du/ac)	558	1,952	5,876	NA
Vista Santa Rosa Policy Area	0	0	0	NA
Rural Village Overlay	0	0	0	0
Rural Village Overlay Study Area	0	0	0	0
Community Center Overlay	0	0	0	0



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

Table 2: Statistical Summary of Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

Community Retail Overlay	0	0	0	0
Other, Overlays and Policy Areas Total	964	2,094	6,304	0
BUILDOUT PROJECTIONS TOTAL	27,745	26,778	80,602	19,166
Other				
City	0			
Indian Lands	0			
Freeways	0			
Other Total	0			
AREA PLAN TOTAL ACRES	27,745			

Overlays and Policy Areas

The following provides the acreages for each Overlay and/or Policy Area within the Area Plan. Overlays and Policy Areas are districts that contain unique standards tailored to a local geographic area. In some instances, these Overlays and Policy Areas alter the allowable uses and maximum densities/intensities within the particular district. In these cases, the buildout potential resulting from the application of the Overlays and Policy Areas has been accounted for in the Base Land Use Designations above. Please see the Area Plan for a description of the unique features contained within each Overlay or Policy Area.

	Acreage
Overlays	
Mixed Use Planning Area	0
Community Development Overlay	844
Specific Community Development Designation Overlays and Policy Areas	
San Jacinto River Project	2,015
2-4 DU/AC	558
San Jacinto River/2-4 DU	314
Winchester Newport	0
Total	3,731

NOTES:

- a: Statistics reflect the midpoint for the theoretical range of build-out projections. Reference Appendix E of the General Plan for assumptions and methodology.
- b: Overlay figures reflect the additional dwelling units, population and employment permissible under this category.
- c: It is assumed that Commercial Retail designation will buildout at 40% Commercial Retail and 60% Medium Density Residential.
- d: The acreage for the Overlays and Policy Areas have not been included in the acreage totals to avoid double counting.

County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan



Table 2: Statistical Summary of Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

LAND USE	AREA	STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS ¹		
	Acreage	Dwelling Units	Population	Employment
BASE LAND USE PLANNING AREAS				
BASE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS BY FOUNDATION COMPONENTS				
Agriculture Foundation Component				
Agriculture (AG)	2,794	140	420	140
Agriculture Foundation Component Sub-Total	2,794	140	420	140
Rural Foundation Component				
Rural Residential (RR)	5,331	800	2,407	NA
Rural Mountainous (RM)	4,150	208	625	NA
Rural Desert (RD)	0	0	0	NA
Rural Foundation Component Sub-Total	9,481	1,008	3,032	0
Rural Community Foundation Component				
Estate Density Residential (RC-EDR)	1,044	365	1,100	NA
Very Low Density Residential (RC-VLDR)	2,091	1,568	4,720	NA
Low Density Residential (RC-LDR)	3,009	4,514	13,586	NA
Rural Community Foundation Component Sub-Total	6,144	6,447	19,406	0
Open Space Foundation Component				
Open Space-Conservation (OS-C)	804	NA	NA	NA
Open Space-Conservation Habitat (OS-CH)	947	NA	NA	NA
Open Space-Water (OS-W)	212	NA	NA	NA
Open Space-Recreation (OS-R)	100	NA	NA	15
Open Space-Rural (OS-RUR)	0	0	0	NA
Open Space-Mineral Resources (OS-MIN)	148	NA	NA	4
Open Space Foundation Component Sub-Total	2,211	0	0	19
Community Development Foundation Component				
Estate Density Residential (EDR)	0	0	0	NA
Very Low Density Residential (VLDR)	366	275	826	NA
Low Density Residential (LDR)	895	1,343	4,041	NA
Medium Density Residential (MDR)	3,935	13,773	41,455	NA
Medium High Density Residential (MHDR)	370	2,405	7,239	NA
High Density Residential (HDR)	0	0	0	NA
Very High Density Residential (VHDR)	66	1,122	3,377	NA
Highest Density Residential (HHDR)	0	0	0	NA
Commercial Retail (CR) ²	415	NA	NA	6,237
Commercial Tourist (CT)	0	NA	NA	0
Commercial Office (CO)	0	NA	NA	0
Light Industrial (LI)	761	NA	NA	10,395
Heavy Industrial (HI)	0	NA	NA	0
Business Park (BP)	0	NA	NA	0
Public Facilities (PF)	174	NA	NA	47
Community Center (CC) ³	131	764	2,299	1,021
Mixed-Use Planning Area (MUPA)	0	0	0	0
Community Development Foundation Component Sub-Total	7,113	19,682	59,237	17,700
SUB-TOTAL FOR ALL FOUNDATION COMPONENT USES	27,743	27,277	82,095	17,859
NON-COUNTY LAND USES				
OTHER LANDS NOT UNDER PRIMARY COUNTY JURISDICTION				
Cities	0			
Indian Lands	0			
Freeways	0			



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

Table 2: Statistical Summary of Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

LAND USE	AREA	STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS ¹		
	Acreage	Dwelling Units	Population	Employment
<i>Other Lands Sub-Total</i>	0			
TOTAL FOR ALL BASE LANDS	27,743			
SUPPLEMENTAL LAND USE PLANNING AREAS				
<i>These SUPPLEMENTAL LAND USES are overlays, policy areas and other supplemental items that apply OVER and IN ADDITION to the base land use designations listed above.</i>				
<i>The acreage and statistical data below represent possible ALTERNATE land use or build-out scenarios.</i>				
OVERLAYS & POLICY AREA				
OVERLAYS^{4,5}				
Community Development Overlay	843	---	---	---
Community Center Overlay	0	0	0	0
Rural Village Overlay	0	0	0	0
Rural Village Overlay Study Area	0	0	0	0
Specific Community Development Designation Overlays	0	0	0	0
Total Area Subject to Overlay^{4,5}	843	---	---	---
POLICY AREAS⁶				
San Jacinto River	2,328	---	---	---
2-4 DU/AC	872	---	---	---
Juniper Flats	406	---	---	---
March Air Reserve Base Influence Area	2,553	---	---	---
Total Area Within Policy Areas⁶	6,159			
TOTAL AREA WITHIN SUPPLEMENTALS⁷	7,053			

FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Statistical calculations are based on the midpoint for the theoretical range of build-out projections. Reference Appendix E-1 of the General Plan for assumptions and methodology used.
- 2 For calculation purposes, it is assumed that CR designated lands will build out at 40% CR and 60% MDR.
- 3 Note that "Community Center" is used both to describe a land use designation and a type of overlay. These two terms are separate and distinct; are calculated separately; and, are *not* interchangeable terms.
- 4 Overlays provide alternate land uses that may be developed instead of the underlying base use designations.
- 5 Policy Areas indicate where additional policies or criteria apply, in addition to the underlying base use designations. As Policy Areas are supplemental, it is possible for a given parcel of land to fall within one or more Policy Areas. It is also possible for a given Policy Area to span more than one Area Plan.
- 6 Overlay data represent the additional dwelling units, population and employment permissible under the alternate land uses.
- 7 A given parcel of land can fall within more than one Policy Area or Overlay. Thus, this total is not additive.



Policy Areas

Not all areas within an area plan are the same. Distinctiveness is a primary means of avoiding the uniformity that so often plagues conventional suburban development. A Policy Area is a portion of an Area Plan that contains special or unique characteristics that merit detailed attention and focused policies. The location and boundaries of the Policy Areas designated in this area plan are shown on Figure 4, Policy Areas, and are described in detail below.

POLICY AREAS



A row of trees at the base of the Bernasconi Hills delineates the San Jacinto River.

Four policy areas have been designated within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. In some ways, these policies are even more critical to the sustained character of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area than some of the basic land use policies because they reflect deeply held beliefs about the kind of place this is and should remain. These boundaries are only approximate and may be interpreted more precisely as decisions are called for in these areas. This flexibility, then, calls for considerable sensitivity in determining where conditions related to the policies actually exist, once a focused analysis is undertaken on a proposed development project.

San Jacinto River

The intent of this policy area is to reflect the fact that the land use designations may change as a result of implementing the proposed San Jacinto River Channelization Project, which is an ongoing process that has not been finalized. However, at the time of the adoption of this area plan, the location, configuration, and width of the channel are known. The channelization project would widen the channel to a 500-foot-wide, soft bottomed channel with earthen berms that are protected with rip-rap. This project would reduce the threat of flooding during a 100-year flood event and allow for increased development on adjacent lands.

The unknown portion of this project is the definition of the necessary habitat lands that would serve as a corridor for wildlife movement. Depending upon where these wildlife lands are identified, the underlying land use designations may change. The San Jacinto Policy Area acknowledges that future land use changes may occur as a part of the channelization project and minimizes the necessary General Plan amendment process.

Policies:



- LNAP 1.1 Allow the land use designations within the San Jacinto River Policy Area to change by a technical amendment to the General Plan to reflect the habitat areas resulting from the adopted San Jacinto River Channelization Project.





2-4 Dwelling Units Per Acre (DU/AC)

The 2-4 DU/AC Policy Area is currently within the 100-year floodplain of the San Jacinto River. Its function is to restrict density from the maximum allowed by the Land Use Plan to four (4) dwelling units per acre. These density limitations are imposed to minimize the impacts of a 100-year flood event on residents and their property. This policy area also provides a transition from higher density uses west of the San Jacinto River to the Rural Community Low Density Residential uses found in the Lakeview and Nuevo communities.

Policies:

- LNAP 2.1 Restrict the density within the 2-4 DU/AC Policy Area to a maximum of four (4) dwelling units per acre to reduce the risk of flood damage to residents and create a smooth transition from higher density to lower density residential uses.

March Air Reserve Base Influence Area



An aerial view of the March Air Museum

The former March Air Force Base is located northwest of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. The Base was established in 1918 and was continually used until 1993. In 1996, the land was converted from an operational Air Force Base to an Active Duty Reserve Base. A four party, Joint Powers Authority (JPA), comprised of the County of Riverside and the Cities of Moreno Valley, Perris and Riverside, now governs the facility. The JPA plans to transform a portion of the base into a highly active inland port, known as the March Inland Port. The March Air Reserve Base encompasses 6,500 acres of land including active cargo and military airport. The boundary of the March Air Reserve Base Airport Influence Area is shown in Figure 4, Policy Areas. There are a number of safety zones associated with the Airport Influence Area. These safety zones are shown in Figure 5, March Air Reserve Base Airport Influence Policy Area. Properties within these zones are subject to regulations governing such issues as development intensity, density, height of structures, and noise. These land use restrictions are fully set forth in Appendix L and are summarized in Table 4, Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Airport Safety Zones for March, Flabob, Bermuda Dunes, Chino, and Skylark Airports. For more information on these zones and additional airport policies, refer to Appendix L and the Land Use, Circulation Safety and Noise Elements of the Riverside County General Plan.

Policies:



- LNAP 3.1 To provide for the orderly development of March Air Reserve Base and the surrounding area, comply with the March JPA General Plan as fully set forth in Appendix L and as summarized in Table 4, as well as any applicable policies related to airports in the Land Use, Circulation, Safety and Noise Elements of the Riverside County General Plan.



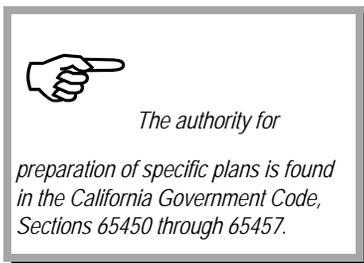
Juniper Flats Policy Area

The Juniper Flats Policy Area is designated Rural Residential - 5 acre lot size. However, if developed pursuant to a unified plan for the entire area, a somewhat higher intensity of development may be considered.

Policies:

LNAP 4.1: Notwithstanding the Rural Residential - 5 acre designation of this area on the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan map, the Juniper Flats Policy Area may be developed at a maximum residential intensity of 0.4 dwelling units per acre, and the area may be developed with 2½ acre lots, provided that the area is developed pursuant to a unified plan for the entire area.

Specific Plans



Specific Plans are highly customized policy or regulatory tools that provide a bridge between the General Plan and individual projects in a more area-specific manner than is possible with community-wide zoning ordinances. The specific plan is a tool that provides land use and development standards that are tailored to respond to special conditions and aspirations unique to the area being proposed for development. These tools are a means of addressing detailed concerns that conventional zoning cannot do.

Specific Plans are identified in this section as Policy Areas because detailed study and development direction is provided in each plan. Policies related to any listed specific plan can be reviewed at the Riverside County Planning Department.

The six specific plans located in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area are listed in Table 3, Adopted Specific Plans in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan.

Specific Plan No. 114 (Tracts 4437 and 4852), Specific Plan No. 183 (Rancho Nuevo), Specific Plan No. 239 (Stoneridge), Specific Plan No. 249 (Preissman), and Specific Plan No. 251 (Lake Nuevo Village) are determined to be Community Development Specific Plans. Specific Plan No. 134 (Sky Mesa) is determined to be a Rural Specific Plan.

Table 3: Adopted Specific Plans in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan¹

Specific Plan	Specific Plan #
Tracts 4437 & 4852	114
Sky Mesa	134
Rancho Nuevo	183
Stoneridge	239
Preissman	246
Lake Nuevo Village	251

¹ Source: County of Riverside Planning Department.



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

Table 4: Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Airport Safety Zones for March, Flabob, Bermuda Dunes, Chino, and Skylark Airports^{1,2}

Safety Zone	Maximum Population Density	Maximum Coverage by Structures	Land Use
Area I	0 ³	0 ³	No significant obstructions ⁴ No petroleum or explosives No above-grade powerlines
Area II	Uses in Structures: ⁵ 25 persons/ac. OR 150 persons/bldg. (see text in the source document for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for explanation) Uses not in structures: 50 persons/ac. Residential 2.5 Acre minimum lots Uses in Structures: ⁵ 75 persons/ac. or 300 persons/bldg. (see text in the source document for the Comprehensive Land Use Plan for explanation)	25% of net area 50% of gross area or 65% of net area whichever is greater	No residential No hotels, motels No restaurants, bars No schools, hospitals, government services No concert halls, auditoriums No stadiums, arenas No public utility stations, plants No Public communications facilities No uses involving, as the primary activity, manufacture, storage, or distribution of explosives or flammable materials. ⁶
Area III	Not Applicable	50% of gross area or 65% of net area whichever is greater	Discourage schools, auditoriums, amphitheaters, stadiums Discourage uses involving, as the primary activity, manufacture, storage, or distribution of explosives or flammable materials. ⁶

¹ The following uses shall be prohibited in all airport safety zones:

- Any use which would direct a steady light or flashing light of red, white, green, or amber colors associated with airport operations toward an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or toward an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach toward a landing at an airport, other than an FAA-approved navigational signal light or visual approach slope indicator.
- Any use which would cause sunlight to be reflected towards an aircraft engaged in an initial straight climb following takeoff or towards an aircraft engaged in a straight final approach towards a landing at an airport.
- Any use which would generate smoke or water vapor or which would attract large concentrations of birds, or which may otherwise affect safe air navigation within the area.
- Any use which would generate electrical interference that may be detrimental to the operation of aircraft and /or aircraft instrumentation.

² Avigation easements shall be secured through dedication for all land uses permitted in any safety zones.

³ No structures permitted in ETZ or ISZ.

⁴ Significant obstructions include but are not limited to large trees, heavy fences and walls, tall and steep berms and retaining walls, non-fragible street light and sign standards, billboards.

⁵ A structure includes fully enclosed buildings and other facilities involving fixed seating and enclosures limiting the mobility of people, such as sports stadiums, outdoor arenas, and amphitheaters.

⁶ This does not apply to service stations involving retail sale of motor vehicle fuel if fuel storage tanks are installed underground.

Source: Extracted from Riverside County Airport Land Use Commission Comprehensive Land Use Plan



Figure 4: Policy Areas



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Figure 5: March Air Reserve Base Influence Policy Area



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Land Use

While the General Plan Land Use Element and Area Plan Land Use Map guide future development patterns in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area, additional policy guidance is often necessary to address local land use issues that are unique to the area or that require special policies that go above and beyond those identified in the General Plan. The Local Land Use Policies section provides policies to address these issues. These policies may reinforce County regulatory provisions, preserve special lands or historic structures, require or encourage particular design features or guidelines, or restrict certain activities. The intent is to enhance and/or preserve the identity and character of this unique area.

LOCAL LAND USE POLICIES

Community Centers

Two community centers are identified in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan Land Use Plan that offer a unique mix of employment, commercial, public, and residential uses. These community centers are rooted in Planning Areas identified as mixed use planning areas in the adjacent Stoneridge and Preissman Specific Plans. These Specific Plans provide the direction and standards for the future design and development for the lands within their boundaries. However, the future development of these two community centers would benefit from utilization of the features in the Community Centers Area Plan Land Use Designation section of the Land Use Element.

Policies:

LNAP 5.1 Encourage the two mixed use planning areas in the adopted Stoneridge and Preissman Specific Plans to adhere to those policies listed in the Community Centers Area Plan Land Use Designation section of the Land Use Element.

Third & Fifth Supervisorial District Design Standards and Guidelines

In July 2001, the County adopted a set of design guidelines applicable to new development within the Third and Fifth Supervisorial Districts. The Development Design Standards and Guidelines for the Third and Fifth Supervisorial Districts are for use by property owners and design professionals submitting development applications to the County Planning Department. The guidelines have been adopted to advance several specific development goals of the Third and Fifth Districts. These goals include: ensuring that the building of new homes is interesting and varied in appearance; utilizing building materials that promote a look of quality development now and in the future; encouraging efficient land use while promoting high quality communities; incorporating conveniently located parks, trails and open space into designs; and encouraging commercial and industrial developers to utilize designs and materials that evoke a sense of quality and permanence.



Community Center

Guidelines have been prepared to aid in the physical development of vibrant community centers in Riverside County. These guidelines are intended to be illustrative in nature, establishing a general framework for design while allowing great flexibility and innovation in their application. Their purpose is to ensure that community centers develop into the diverse and dynamic urban places they are intended to be. These guidelines will serve as the basis for the creation of specified community center implementation tools such as zoning classifications and specific plan design guidelines.

The Community Center Guidelines are located in Appendix J of the General Plan.



Policies:

- LNAP 6.1 Require development to adhere to standards established in the Design Standards and Guidelines for Development in the Third and Fifth Supervisorial Districts.



Light pollution occurs when too much artificial illumination enters the night sky and reflects off of airborne water droplets and dust particles causing a condition known as skyglow. It occurs when glare from improperly aimed and unshielded light fixtures cause uninvited illumination to cross property lines.



Mount Palomar Nighttime Lighting

The Mount Palomar Observatory, located in San Diego County, requires unique nighttime lighting standards so that the night sky can be viewed clearly. The following policies are intended to limit light leakage and spillage that may obstruct or hinder the Observatory's view. Please see Figure 6, Mt. Palomar Nighttime Lighting Policy, for areas that may be impacted by these standards.

Policies:

- LNAP 7.1 Adhere to the lighting requirements specified in County Ordinance No. 655 for standards that are intended to limit light leakage and spillage that may interfere with the operations of the Mount Palomar Observatory.



Figure 6: Mt. Palomar Nighttime Lighting Policy



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Circulation

The circulation system is vital to the prosperity of a community. It provides for the movement of goods and people within and outside of the community and includes motorized and non-motorized travel modes such as bicycles, trains, aircraft, automobiles, and trucks. In Riverside County, the circulation system is also intended to accommodate a pattern of concentrated growth, providing both a regional and local linkage system between unique communities. This system is multi-modal, which means that it provides numerous alternatives to the automobile, such as transit, pedestrian systems, and bicycle facilities so that Riverside County citizens and visitors can access the region by a number of transportation options.



Innovative designs allow for increased density in key locations, such as near transit stations, with associated benefits. In these and other neighborhoods as well, walking, bicycling, and transit systems are attractive alternatives to driving for many residents.



- RCIP Vision

As stated in the Vision and the Land Use Element, the County is moving away from a growth pattern of random sprawl toward a pattern of concentrated growth and increased job creation. The intent of the new growth patterns and the new mobility systems is to accommodate the transportation demands created by future growth and to provide mobility options that help reduce the need to utilize the automobile. The circulation system is designed to fit into the fabric of the land use patterns and accommodate the open space systems.

While the following section describes the circulation system as it relates to the Lakeview/Nuevo area, it is important to note that the programs and policies are supplemental to, and coordinated with, the policies of the General Plan Circulation Element. In other words, the circulation system of the Lakeview/Nuevo area is tied to the countywide system and its long range direction. As such, successful implementation of the policies in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan will help to create an interconnected and efficient circulation system for the entire County.

LOCAL CIRCULATION POLICIES

Vehicular Circulation System

The vehicular circulation system that supports the Land Use Plan for the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan is shown on Figure 7, Circulation. The vehicular circulation system is anchored by the Ramona Expressway, which runs east to west forming part of the northern boundary of the planning area. Various major and secondary arterials and collector roads connect with the Ramona Expressway and serve local uses. Dawson and Menifee Roads are urban arterials that run north-south from the Ramona Expressway, and Nuevo and San Jacinto Roads are urban arterials that run east-west. Smaller secondary roads such as Juniper Flats Road and Lakeview Avenue serve the eastern portion of the planning area. Most of the roads are centered in the west to serve urban uses, while the rural areas in the east have fewer roads due to the natural features and rugged terrain found there.

Policies:



- LNAP 8.1 Design and develop the vehicular roadway system per Figure 7, Circulation, and in accordance with the Functional Classifications and Standards section of the General Plan Circulation Element.



LNAP 8.2 Maintain the County's roadway Level of Service standards as described in the Level of Service section of the General Plan Circulation Element.

Trails and Bikeway System

The County of Riverside contains bicycle, pedestrian, and equestrian trails that traverse urban, rural, and natural areas. These multi-use trails accommodate hikers, bicyclists, equestrian users, and others as an integral part of the County's circulation system. These multi-use trails serve both as a means of connecting the unique communities and activity centers throughout the County and as an effective alternate mode of transportation. In addition to transportation, the trail system also serves as a community amenity by providing recreation and leisure opportunities as well as edges and separations between communities.

As shown on Figure 8, Trails and Bikeway System, an extensive trail system is envisioned for the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. There is a web of community trails, as well as regional trails and bikeways planned to wind through rural and mountainous areas, as well as crossing busy streets. A multi-use trail runs north-south along the San Jacinto River. This trail capitalizes on the natural features of the area and enhances accessibility of residents to the river. This trail system is an important part of the Area Plan, and should continue to be preserved and expanded for future use by residents of Lakeview/Nuevo.

Policies:



LNAP 9.1 Develop, maintain and/or improve the trails and bikeways within the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan as depicted on Figure 8, Trails and Bikeway System, and as discussed in the Multipurpose Recreational Trails section of the General Plan Circulation Element.

Scenic Highways

Scenic highways provide the motorist with a view of distinctive natural characteristics that are not typical of other areas in the County. The intent of these policies is to conserve significant scenic resources along scenic highways for future generations and to manage development along scenic highways and corridors so that it will not detract from the area's natural characteristics.

As shown on Figure 9, Scenic Highways, the Ramona Expressway is a County Eligible Scenic Highway in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan. This highway serves as a major entrance to Lake Perris, one of the County's most important recreation areas. It passes the Bernasconi Hills, the San Jacinto River, the Mystic Lake corridor, the San Jacinto Wildlife area, and agricultural land, and provides a link with the Pines-to-Palms Highway, which is a State Designated Scenic Highway.

★
The purpose of the California Scenic Highways program, which was established in 1963, is to "Preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from change which would diminish the aesthetic value of lands adjacent to highways."



Figure 7: Circulation



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Figure 8: Trails and Bikeway System



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Figure 9: Scenic Highways



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Policies:



- LNAP 10.1 Protect the scenic highways in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area from change that would diminish the aesthetic value of views of the Bernasconi Hills, the San Jacinto River, the Mystic Lake Corridor, and the San Jacinto Wildlife Area in accordance with the Scenic Highways section of the General Plan Land Use, Multipurpose Open Space, and Circulation Elements.

Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) Corridors

The population and employment of Riverside County are expected to significantly increase over the next twenty years. The Community and Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) was established to evaluate the need and the opportunities for the development of new or expanded transportation corridors in western Riverside County to accommodate increased growth and to preserve quality of life. These transportation corridors include a range of transportation options such as highways or transit, and are developed with careful consideration for potential impacts to habitat requirements, land use plans, and public infrastructure. CETAP has identified three priority corridors for the movement of people and goods: Banning/Beaumont to Temecula, Hemet to Corona/Lake Elsinore, and Moreno Valley to San Bernardino County.

The Hemet to Corona/Lake Elsinore CETAP Corridor passes through the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area along the Ramona Expressway. This corridor could accommodate a number of transportation options, including vehicular traffic and high occupancy vehicle lanes.

Policies:



- LNAP 11.1 Accommodate the Hemet to Corona/Lake Elsinore CETAP Corridor in accordance with the General Plan Circulation Element.



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Multipurpose Open Space



The open space system and the methods for its acquisition, maintenance, and operation are calibrated to its many functions: visual relief, natural resources protection, habitat preservation, passive and active recreation, protection from natural hazards, and various combinations of these purposes. This is what is meant by a multipurpose open space system.



- RCIP Vision



A watershed is the entire region drained by a waterway that drains into a lake or reservoir. It is the total area above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the flow at that point, and the topographic dividing line from which surface streams flow in two different directions. Clearly, watersheds are not just water. A single watershed may include combinations of forests, glaciers, deserts, and/or grasslands.



A major thrust of the multipurpose open space system is the preservation of components of the ecosystem and landscape that embody the historic character and habitat of the County, even though some areas have been impacted by man-made changes.



- RCIP Vision

The Lakeview/Nuevo planning area contains a variety of open spaces that serve a multitude of functions, hence the open space label of “multipurpose.” The point is that open space is really a part of the public infrastructure and should have the capability of serving a variety of needs and diversity of users. The Lakeview/Nuevo planning area open space system is rich and varied, including such features as the Bernasconi Hills, the Lakeview Mountains, and the San Jacinto River, and provides open space, habitat, and recreation spaces. These quality spaces encompass a variety of habitats including riparian corridors, oak woodlands, chaparral habitats, and a number of lakes, groves, and agricultural fields, as well as a number of parks and recreation areas.

This Multipurpose Open Space section is a critical component of the character of the County of Riverside, and this is reflected in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan. Preserving the scenic background and the natural resources within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area gives meaning to the “remarkable environmental setting” portion of the overall Riverside County Vision. Not only that, these open spaces also help define the edges of and separation between communities, which is another important aspect of the Vision. Achieving a desirable end state of valued local open space to benefit residents and visitors will require sensitive design attention in laying out development proposals.

LOCAL OPEN SPACE POLICIES

Watersheds, Floodplains, and Watercourses

The Lakeview/Nuevo planning area is located within the Santa Ana watershed, which includes the San Jacinto River. The San Jacinto River drains southwest toward Canyon Lake through the City of Perris. The San Jacinto River Channelization Project proposes to widen and improve the banks of the river in order to reduce the risk of flooding and, in the process, set aside a habitat area to accommodate wildlife movement. This watercourse provides a habitat corridor through developed land as well as links to other open space. This allows wildlife the ability to move from one open space to another without crossing developed land. The following policies preserve and protect this important watershed.

Policies:

- LNAP 12.1 Protect the Santa Ana River watershed and surrounding habitats, and provide flood protection through adherence to the Watershed Management section of the General Plan Multipurpose Open Space Element.



PROPOSED MULTIPLE SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN



For further information

on the MSHCP please see the Multipurpose Open Space Element of the General Plan.



The Wildlife Agencies include The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).



The following sensitive, threatened and endangered species may be found within this Area Plan:

- loggerhead strike
- burrowing owl
- thread-leaved brodiaea
- bobcat
- cactus wren
- granite spiny lizard
- orange-throated whiptail
- California gnatcatcher
- Bell's sage sparrow
- arroyo southwestern toad
- Los Angeles pocket mouse
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale
- spreading navarretia
- Coulter's goldfields
- Parish's brittlescale
- Davidson's saltbrush

Regional resource planning to protect individual species such as the Stephens Kangaroo Rat has occurred in Riverside County for many years. Privately owned reserves and publicly owned land have served as habitat for many different species. This method of land and wildlife preservation proved to be piecemeal and disjointed, resulting in islands of reserve land without corridors for species migration and access. To address these issues of wildlife health and habitat sustainability, the proposed Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) has been developed by the County. This Plan has been adopted by the County and, as of October 7, 2003, awaits approval by other jurisdictions and the Wildlife Agencies. The MSHCP comprises a reserve system that encompasses core habitats, habitat linkages, and wildlife corridors outside of existing reserve areas and existing private and public reserve lands into a single comprehensive plan that can accommodate the needs of species and habitat in the present and future.

MSHCP Program Description

The Endangered Species Act prohibits the "taking" of endangered species. Taking is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" listed species. The Wildlife Agencies have authority to regulate this "take" of threatened and endangered species. The intent of the proposed MSHCP is for the Wildlife Agencies to grant a "take authorization" for otherwise lawful actions that may incidentally "take" or "harm" species outside of reserve areas, in exchange for supporting assembly of a coordinated reserve system. Therefore, the proposed Western Riverside County MSHCP will allow the County to "take" plant and animal species within identified areas through the local land use planning process. In addition to the conservation and management duties assigned to the County, a property owner initiated habitat evaluation and acquisition negotiation process has also been developed. This process is intended to apply to property that may be needed for inclusion in the MSHCP Reserve or subjected to other MSHCP criteria.

Key Biological Issues

The habitat requirements of the sensitive and listed species, combined with sound habitat management practices, have shaped the following policies. These policies provide general conservation direction.

Policies:

- LNAP 13.1 Conserve the existing intact upland habitat block in the Lakeview Mountains for the benefit of raptors, burrowing owl, and cactus wren.
- LNAP 13.2 Conserve clay soils intermixed with or near vernal pools occurring in the middle reaches of the San Jacinto River supporting core populations of thread-leaved brodiaea.
- LNAP 13.3 Conserve wetland habitats along the San Jacinto River including existing vernal playas, vernal pools and associated watersheds.

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Maintain watershed processes that contribute to and enhance water quality and the hydrologic regime.

- LNAP 13.4 Conserve Willow-Domino-Travers soils that support sensitive plants such as spreading navarretia, San Jacinto Valley crownscale, Coulter's goldfields, Parish's brittlescale, and Davidson's saltbrush.
- LNAP 13.5 Maintain and enhance linkage value of the San Jacinto River for wildlife movement and live-in habitat.
- LNAP 13.6 Conserve grasslands adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitats as foraging habitat for raptors.



County of Riverside General Plan

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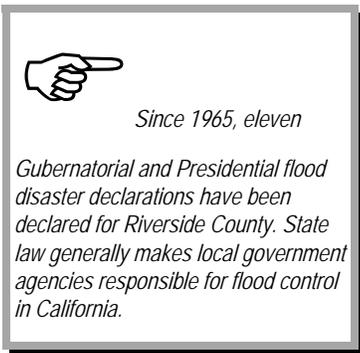
Hazards

Portions of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area may be subject to hazards such as flooding, dam inundation, seismic occurrences, and wildland fire. These hazards are depicted on the hazards maps, Figure 10 to Figure 14, and are located throughout Lakeview/Nuevo at varying degrees of risk and danger. Some hazards must be avoided entirely while the potential impacts of others can be mitigated by special building techniques. The following policies provide additional direction for relevant issues specific to the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area.

LOCAL HAZARD POLICIES

Flooding and Dam Inundation

As shown on Figure 10, Flood Hazards, the flood prone portion of the planning area runs adjacent to the San Jacinto River. Within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area, the 100-year floodplain follows the San Jacinto River and most greatly affects lowland areas. If approved, the proposed San Jacinto River Channelization Project would significantly reduce the size and threat of the 100-year flood to the Lakeview/Nuevo residents. As depicted by the dashed green line on Figure 10, Flood Hazards, the 100-year floodplain once the proposed channelization project is completed would be considerably narrower throughout the valley in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. There are also a series of Dam Hazard Zones within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. Failure of the Lake Perris Dam may cause flooding along the 100-year floodplain and into developed areas. Many techniques may be used to address the danger of flooding, such as avoiding development of floodplains, altering the water channels, utilizing specialized building techniques, elevating structures in floodplains, and enforcing setbacks. This set of policies addresses the hazards associated with flooding and dam inundation.



Policies:



LNAP 14.1 Protect life and property from the hazards of flood events through adherence to the Flood and Inundation section of the General Plan Safety Element.



LNAP 14.2 Adhere to the flood proofing, flood protection requirements, and Flood Management Review requirements of Riverside County Ordinance No. 458 Regulating Flood Hazard Areas.

LNAP 14.3 Require that proposed development projects that are subject to flood hazards, surface ponding, high erosion potential or sheet flow be submitted to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District for review.



Wildland Fire Hazard



Fire Fact:

Santa Ana winds create a special hazard. Named by the early settlers at Santa Ana, these hot, dry winds enhance the fire danger throughout southern California.

Due to its remote and rugged nature, the eastern part of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area is subject to a risk of wildland fires. The highest danger of wildfires can be found in the most rugged terrain, especially in the Lakeview Mountains. Methods to address this hazard include techniques such as avoidance of building in high-risk areas, creating setbacks that buffer development from hazard areas, maintaining brush clearance to reduce potential fuel, establishing low fuel landscaping, and utilizing fire-resistant building techniques. In still other cases, safety oriented organizations such as Fire Safe can provide assistance in educating the public and promoting practices that contribute to improved public safety. Refer to Figure 11, Wildfire Susceptibility, to see the locations of the wildfire zones within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area.

Policies:

LNAP 15.1 Protect life and property from wildfire hazards through adherence to the Fire Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.



Seismic



Liquefaction occurs primarily in saturated, loose, fine to medium-grained soils in areas where the groundwater table is within about 50 feet of the surface. Shaking causes the soils to lose strength and behave as liquid. Excess water pressure is vented upward through fissures and soil cracks and a water-soil slurry bubbles onto the ground surface. The resulting features are known as "sand boils", "sand blows" or "sand volcanoes." Liquefaction-related effects include loss of bearing strength, ground oscillations, lateral spreading, and flow failures or slumping.

There are a couple of short earthquake fault segments that are located northerly of Ramona Expressway within the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan itself. However, the nearby San Jacinto Fault, which is located outside of the planning area, poses a more significant threat to life and property. Threats from seismic events include ground shaking, fault rupture, liquefaction, and landslides.

The southwesterly and central portions of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area, immediately adjacent to the San Jacinto River, have a very high susceptibility to shallow groundwater liquefaction. The remainder of the 100-year floodplain has a moderate susceptibility to deep groundwater liquefaction. The use of building techniques, the enforcement of setbacks from local faults, and practical avoidance measures will help to mitigate potentially dangerous circumstances. Refer to Figure 12, Seismic Hazards, for the location of faults and liquefaction areas within the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area.

Policies:

LNAP 16.1 Protect life and property from seismic related incidents through adherence to the Seismic Hazards section of the General Plan Safety Element.



Slope

The Lakeview/Nuevo planning area is home to the Lakeview Mountains and portions of the Bernasconi Hills. Both of these ranges contain slopes of 30% or greater. The terrain of these ranges helps to form the local character and a backdrop for the planning area. The areas that contain steep slopes require special development standards and care to prevent erosion and landslides, preserve significant views, and minimize grading and scarring. The following policies are intended to ensure life and property while protecting the character of the Lakeview/Nuevo communities. Figure 13, Steep Slope, reveals the areas of



steep slopes in the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. Also refer to Figure 14, Slope Instability, for areas of possible landslide.

Policies:



LNAP 17.1 Identify ridgelines that provide a significant visual resource for the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area through adherence to the General Plan Land Use Element.



LNAP 17.2 Protect life and property through adherence to the Hillside Development and Slope policies of the General Plan Land Use Element and the Slope and Soil Instability Hazards policies of the General Plan Safety Element.



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Figure 10: Flood Hazards



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Figure 11: Wildfire Susceptibility



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Figure 12: Seismic Hazards



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Figure 13: Steep Slope



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Figure 14: Slope Instability



County of Riverside General Plan

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan

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NOTE: Items referenced on CDs #1 - #4, herein, are available on CDs but the CDs are no longer numbered in this fashion for purposes of the FEIR.

5.13 RECREATION

Potential impacts related to recreation were found to be potentially significant in the Notice of Preparation prepared for this project (Appendix A (CD #3)). The focus of the following discussion is related to the potential impacts of the proposed project or recreational facilities and the mitigation measures that will be identified to reduce impacts to a level below significance.

In addition to other documents, the following references were used in preparation of this section of the DEIR:

- California State Parks, *Lake Perris State Recreation Area*, April 2007. (Available at http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=651)
- County of Riverside, *Ordinance 460, Regulating the Division of Land of the County of Riverside*, April 2007. (Available at <http://www.clerkoftheboard.co.riverside.ca.us/ords.htm>)
- County of Riverside, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, *Ordinances*, April 2007. (Available at <http://www.clerkoftheboard.co.riverside.ca.us/ords.htm>)
- National Park Service, *Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Guide*, October 2006. (Available at <http://www.solideas.com/DeAnza/TrailGuide/>)
- County of Riverside, *County of Riverside General Plan, Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan*, October 2003. (Available at <http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/ap2/lnap.html>)
- County of Riverside Economic Development Agency, Community Services Division, April 2007. (Available at <http://www.rivcoeda.org/Default.aspx?tabid=54>)
- County of Riverside Planning Department, *Lakeview Nuevo Design Guidelines*, April 2007. (Available at http://www.rctlma.org/planning/content/devproc/guidelines/design_guide.html)
- County of Riverside, *Riverside County Integrated Project General Plan Final Program Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse No. 20022051143)*, March 2003. (Available at <http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/default.aspx>)
- County of Riverside, *County Connection, District 5, Spring 07, Mystic Park, a "Real Home Run,"* accessed July 1, 2008. (Available at <http://www.rivcoconnection.com/District5/tabid/60/articleType/CategoryView/categoryId/11/Spring-07-District-5.aspx>)
- U.S. Census Bureau, *2000 Census*, April 2007. (Available at <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en>)
- Valley-Wide Recreation & Park District, *Park Planning and Specifications*, May 2007. (Available at <http://www.valleywiderecreation.org/pp.htm>)

Setting

The communities of Lakeview and Nuevo surrounding the project site have traditionally been a rural residential/agricultural area. Thus the need for parks and recreation facilities has been limited in the past. Some regional recreational facilities and one local park currently serve the project area.

In Riverside County, neighborhood and community parks are provided by cities, recreation and park districts, county service areas (CSA), and property owners associations. Regional recreational facilities are provided by the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District within Riverside County, including the Lakeview/Nuevo area. THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan is within the proximity of several parks within neighboring jurisdictions such as the cities of Perris, San Jacinto, and Hemet. These parks may provide recreational uses for some residents of the project area.

Although the project site is located within the Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District Sphere of Influence, public neighborhood and community parks that will serve the project site are provided by the Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Community Services Division (“EDA”). The EDA assumed control of County Service Area’s (CSAs) in July of 2002. CSAs are an alternative method of providing governmental services by the County within unincorporated areas to provide extended services such as sheriff protection, fire protection, local park maintenance services, water and sewer services, ambulance services, streetlight energy services, landscape services, and street sweeping. EDA is designated as the agency to collect fees and develop/maintain community and neighborhood parks and recreation facilities within Lakeview/Nuevo. The project site is located within County Service Area (CSA) 146. Pursuant to Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148, which implements the Quimby Act in Riverside County, the project proponent will either provide local park facilities or pay fees to EDA in lieu thereof.

The Riverside County General Plan, Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan, and the Riverside County Planning Department, Lakeview Nuevo Design Guidelines depict a Community Trail along the California Aqueduct. Other community trails are identified in the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan and are located adjacent to the project site. A Class I Bike Path/Regional Trail, the San Jacinto River Trail, is located along the San Jacinto River and the Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail (Historic Trail) is located along the northern boundary of the San Jacinto River. The project proposes an amendment to the County General Plan with respect to trails. Please see the Design Consideration section below.

Population

The population planning generation factor used by the General Plan Environmental Impact Report is 3.01 persons per household regardless of housing type. Riverside County uses this generation factor to determine average household size within Western Riverside County (See Appendix E: Socioeconomic Build-Out Projections Assumptions & Methodology, of the Riverside County General Plan (CD #3)). With an estimated 11,350 dwelling units, the population estimate would be 34,164. This population estimate is used throughout THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW DEIR; however, generation factors associated with the Quimby Act are based

upon numbers established by the 2000 U.S. Census for unincorporated Riverside County. The population estimate as it relates to Parks and Recreation will therefore be different than the other sections of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW DEIR as it depends on the dwelling unit types. This population estimate is standard County practice (as set forth in Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148) and is consistent with determining Quimby Act compliance throughout the County of Riverside. **Table 5.13-A, Estimated Population for Park Determination Purposes Based on Ordinance 460**, shows the assumption and population estimates based on the current ordinance.

Recently, the County has been in the process of updating the ordinance. Proposed population generation rates would result in a higher population. THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW project will be subject to these updated rates throughout the life of the project; and therefore the population calculation shown in **Table 5.13-B, Estimated Population for Park Determination Purposes**, will be used in this analysis.

Table 5.13-A, Estimated Population Based on Ordinance 460

Dwelling Type	Dwelling Numbers ¹	Population Generation Factor ²	Total Population
Single Family Dwelling Unit (Detached Garage)	0	2.98	0
Single Family Dwelling Unit (Attached Garage)	2,520	2.59	6,527
Two dwelling units per structure	3,310	2.64	8,738
Three or four dwelling units per structure	3,860	2.48	9,573
Five or more dwelling units per structure	1,660	2.34	3,884
Dwelling units located within residential projects legally restricted to occupancy by senior citizens pursuant to Civil Code Section 51.3	0	1.94	0
Total	11,350		28,722

Notes: ¹ Actual dwelling units per structure is unknown. Medium to Medium/High density housing is considered Single Family housing, High density housing is considered to be 2 dwelling unit per buildings, Very High is considered to be 3-4 dwelling units per building, Highest is considered to be 5 plus dwelling units per building.

² Per Paragraph H, Section 10.35 of Ordinance No. 460.148

Table 5.13-B, Estimated Population for Park Determination Purposes

Dwelling Type	Dwelling Numbers ¹	Population Generation Factor ²	Total Population
Single-Family Dwelling Unit (Detached Garage)	0	3.21	0
Single-Family Dwelling Unit (Attached Garage)	1,880	2.97	5,584
Two dwelling units per structure	3,310	2.70	8,937
Three or four dwelling units per structure	4,420	2.54	11,227
Five or more dwelling units per structure	1,100	2.24	2,464
Dwelling units located within residential projects legally restricted to occupancy by senior citizens pursuant to Civil Code Section 51.3	640	1.94	1,242
Total	11,350		29,454

- 1 Actual dwelling-units-per-structure is unknown. Medium to Medium/High density housing is considered Single-family housing, High density housing is considered to be 2 dwelling units per building, Very High is considered to be 3–4 dwelling units per building, Highest is considered to be 5 plus dwelling units per building.
- 2 Per updated EDA requirements.

Existing Parks/Recreation Facilities

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks include land intended to serve the recreation needs of people living or working within a 1-mile area. Neighborhood parks serve as a neighborhood’s recreational and social focus.

Mystic Field is a collaborative effort of community, government agencies, and corporate partners. The sports park is run by Nuview Youth Sports, a non-profit corporation which was established in July of 2005 to raise and administer monies for the construction and operation of a temporary sports park. Mystic Field provides services for groups on an operating lease including American Youth Soccer, Pony Baseball, and Nuview School District. The park serves the Lakeview/Nuevo community and is located at 19619 Orange St., Lakeview, CA 92567. The park includes 17 acres, of which 13.7 acres include a professional size baseball diamond, an intermediate size diamond, and two softball diamonds which were completed in 2007. The remaining open area is being developed for soccer and open play fields.

Mauel Park is currently under planning through EDA. The nine-acre lighted community park will be located at 10th Street and Lakeview Avenue in Lakeview and will include a dual-age play area, two ball fields, shade structures and picnic areas, enclosed bathrooms, skate park area, and access to trails surrounding the park. The park will be maintained by EDA and is estimated for completion by 2009.

No other neighborhood parks exist within the immediate vicinity of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW site. As shown on **Figure 5.13-1, Existing Recreational Facilities**, one park is located within five miles of the project area, Paragon Park, located at 264 Spectacular Bid Street in Perris. The next ten closest parks located more than five miles from the project area are included in **Table 5.13-C, Recreational Facilities Located More than Five Miles from the Project Area**. All of the parks listed in **Table 5.13-C** and Paragon Park are open to the public and include one or more of the following types of facilities: swimming pool, ball fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, tot-lots, and picnic areas.

Table 5.13-C, Recreational Facilities Located More Than Five Miles from the Project Area

City	Park	Address
Perris	Bob Long Ballpark	590 E. San Jacinto Avenue
	Copper Creek Park	217 Citrus Avenue
	Metz Park	251 Metz Road
	Foss Field Park	138 N. Perris Boulevard
Moreno Valley	El Potrero Park	16901 Lasselle Street
San Jacinto	Valley Wide Regional Park	901 W Esplanade
	Sallee Park	180 Idyllwild Drive
	Drudin Park	208 S. Pico Avenue
	Mistletoe Park	421 S. Mistletoe Avenue
	Hoffman Park	650 S. San Jacinto Avenue

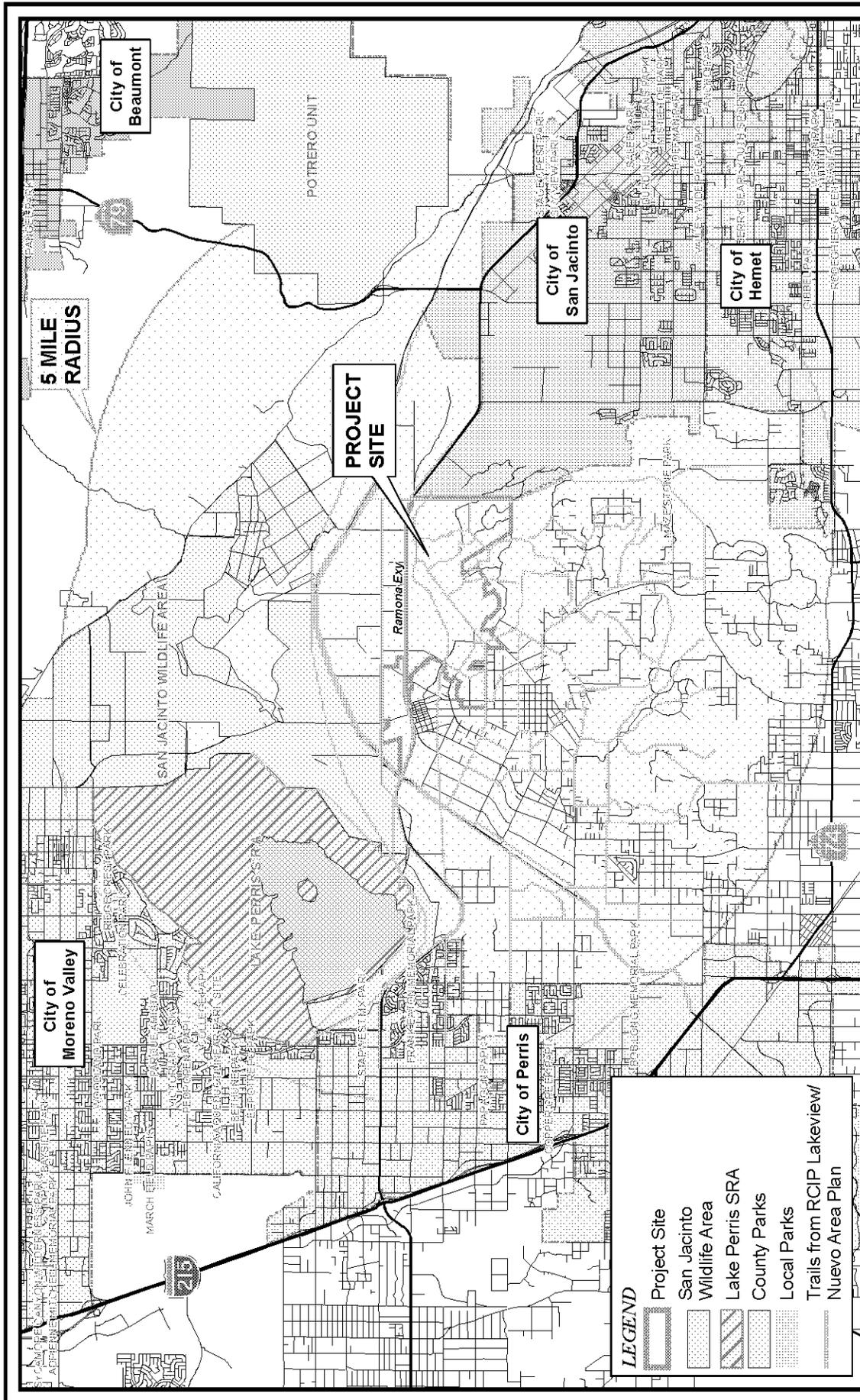
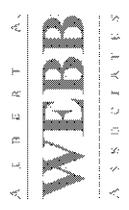


Figure 5.13-1

Existing Recreational Facilities

The Villages of Lakeview EIR No. 471

Sources: County of Riverside GIS 2008;
Thomas Bros. Guide, 2006.



Regional Parks

Regional parks within Riverside County include areas of land preserved for their natural beauty, historic interest, or other reason; and exist under the administration of the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District rather than the National Park Service, the state or other unit of local government. Regional parks typically provide service to persons living within one hour driving of the park. These parks can range in size from a few acres to in excess of 1,000 acres depending on the facilities provided within the park. Regional parks often are associated with large natural areas, and provide a range of passive activities, such as trails and camping.

Other larger recreational facilities within the Lakeview/Nuevo area include the San Jacinto Wildlife Area, including the Potrero Creek Conservation Unit, and Lake Perris State Recreation Area. San Jacinto Wildlife Area (SJWA) includes a total of approximately 19,000 acres owned by the State of California. The 10,000-acre SJWA is settled at the base of the Bernasconi Hills and encompasses wetlands, restored riparian habitat, grasslands, and coastal sage scrub habitat. The Potrero Creek Conservation Unit includes 9,000 acres and is located southeast of the wildlife area in "The Badlands" bordered by State Highway 79 and Gilman Springs Road. Operated by the California Department of Fish and Game, the SJWA acts not only as a wildlife sanctuary but also as a game preserve. The SJWA is located east of Lake Perris, west of Mystic Lake, and just north of the Ramona Expressway adjacent to THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW. The SJWA is currently accessible to the public via Davis Road off of Ramona Expressway, which bisects Phase 1A of the proposed project. Post project development, access to the SJWA will be taken via Reservoir Avenue and AA Street through Planning Area 5 (see Figures 3-1 and 3-7, in Section 3.4 of the DEIR).

Established in 1979, the SJWA is the first state wildlife area to utilize reclaimed water to enhance its wetlands. The area is used by hunters, bird watchers, and hikers. Mystic Lake, a large crescent-shaped water body within the reserve area, serves as a significant wetland habitat for numerous birds and plants. Waterfowl, wading birds, and quail are a few of the many animals found here. Approximately 55,000 people visit the SJWA each year to hunt and 4,000 birders visit the SJWA yearly. Mystic Lake Duck Club and Ramona Duck Club, in addition to the general public, utilize the SJWA and Mystic Lake for hunting purposes. The project site is contiguous with a portion of the southern boundary of the SJWA. Land use compatibility and safety issues between the SJWA and the proposed project is analyzed in the Land Use and Planning section of this DEIR.

Lake Perris State Recreation Area is owned and operated by the California State Parks System, and is located approximately 3 miles northwest of the project site. The Lake Perris State Recreation Area features Lake Perris, a 2,000-acre reservoir created by Perris Dam. The Bernasconi Hills serve as the mountainous border around the lake and its recreational facilities. Lake Perris includes a multitude of facilities available for camping, fishing, hiking, boating, hunting, rock climbing, swimming, and horseback riding. Approximately 8,800 acres in size, the park includes a large recreational area with camping and RV facilities and includes almost 300 picnic sites, 167 sites for tent camping and 264 paved sites for recreational vehicles, as well as a substantial habitat reserve, including grassland, riparian and scrub habitat.

Due to seismic concerns, the water level of Lake Perris was lowered by 25 feet in 2005. Current operating reservoir level is at 1,588 feet which represents the lake being 80 percent full. The lowering of the water level subsequently decreased the number of watercraft allowed in the park from 450 to 250. The park's current daily capacity includes 2,500 people and 250 water craft. Peak usage is during the summer months, from Memorial Day to Labor Day, in which reservations are usually required as Lake Perris quickly meets the daily total capacity of 2,500 people and 250 water craft. The average attendance to the park is 1.1 million visitors per year.

The Bernasconi Hills are located within the Lake Perris State Recreation Area. A portion of these hills are located in the northwest corner of the Lakeview/Nuevo planning area. The Bernasconi Hills are barren, steep, and rugged peaks that are a stark contrast to Lake Perris, which is located immediately north of this planning area. The hills and lake offer opportunities for such outdoor recreational activities as camping, hunting, water sports, fishing, picnicking, and biking.

The unimproved former San Jacinto River Park, located east of Gilman Springs Road and State Street in San Jacinto, has been transferred to Valley-Wide Recreation and Park District and is proposed to be an active use park.¹ It was previously owned by the Riverside County Regional Parks and Open Space District.

Other recreational opportunities within the project area include Quail Ranch Golf Course, in the city of Moreno Valley, a public golf course located approximately 3.5 miles north of the project site; and Golden Era Golf Course located in the city of San Jacinto, a public golf course located approximately 4.5 miles east of the project site. The Lake Perris Fairgrounds is located approximately 3.5 miles west of the project site. The Lake Perris Fairgrounds also houses privately run facilities including the Perris Auto Speedway, Lake Perris BMX track, Starwest MX Park, a motocross track, Real Ride Skate Park, APEX Go Kart Track, and the El Toro Huaco Rodeo Arena.

Existing and Proposed Trails

The Riverside County General Plan, Figure C-7 "Riverside County Trails and Bikeway System", the RCIP General Plan's Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan, Figure 8 "Trails and Bikeway System," and the Lakeview Nuevo Design Guidelines, Exhibit 46 "Trail Location Map," show an extensive system of planned and/or existing trails in the area.

- Class I Bike Path/Regional River Trail – A Class I Bike Path and Regional Multi-Use Trail are proposed to run through the southwestern part of the Lakeview/Nuevo area and will occur on along both sides of the San Jacinto River. The trails will capitalize on the natural features of the area and accessibility of residents to the river.
- Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail – The existing historic Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail is directly north of Ramona Expressway and the San Jacinto River. The national trail commemorates the route followed by a Spanish commander, Juan Bautista de Anza, in 1775-76.

¹ Personal communication with Sam Geopp, Valley-Wide Recreation and Parks District, June 13, 2008.

- Regional Equestrian Trail – A regional horse trail is planned to form a loop around Lakeview/Nuevo following the east and south side of the San Jacinto River and various road and property line alignments.
- California Aqueduct Greenbelt Trail – The California Aqueduct flows through underground piping through Lakeview/Nuevo. It is located within land owned by Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and is planned as a greenbelt that will include Community Trails for pedestrians, bikes, ~~and possibly equestrians~~ along with recreational facilities such as picnic areas, rest areas, tot lot, etc. The proposed project supports this greenbelt trail system, ~~GPA No. 721 associated with the project would upgrade this and some other trails to Regional Trails~~ designates this trail as a Community Trail (restricted use). MWD’s right to use this property for water conveyance purposes remains paramount, and any use of the property for parks, trails, road crossings or storm drains is subordinate to the water conveyance use.
- Double-Sided Multi-Purpose Trails – Multi-use trails are proposed and will be placed on both sides of designated streets and serve in lieu of sidewalks for pedestrians, provide bike paths, and provide a safe equestrian trail connecting to other community trails.
- Trailhead – A community trailhead is proposed near an existing community trail located near Brown Avenue and 5th Street. The trailhead will serve equestrian riders as well as hikers. The trailhead will have parking for vehicles and trailers, water, fenced corrals and tethering posts, restrooms, and an information kiosk.
- Existing community trails include narrow dirt roads winding through the Lakeview Mountains. According to the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan, a Class I Bike Path is planned to generally follow the alignment of the Ramona Expressway.

Thresholds of Significance

Riverside County has not established local CEQA significance thresholds as described in Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines. However, the Riverside County’s “Environmental Assessment Form: Initial Study” (Environmental Assessment Number: 39816) which is part of the Notice of Preparation for the subject project (see Appendix A (CD #3) of this document) indicates that recreational resource impacts may be considered potentially significant if the project:

- A. Includes recreational facilities or requires the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have a significant adverse physical effect on the environment.
- B. Is located within a County Service Area or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan where Quimby Act fees could apply and adequate parkland and/or fees are not provided.
- C. Includes the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.
- D. Does not include recreational trails that connect to regional and local trails or the project splits or eliminates an existing recreational trail.

Related Regulations

Local

Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan Policy 9.1

The Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan Policy 9.1 states: Develop, maintain, and/or improve the trails and bikeways within the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan as depicted on Figure 8 of the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan, and as discussed in the Multipurpose Recreational Trails section of the General Plan Circulation Element. The project includes connection to many of these proposed trails within the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan. The Lakeview Mountains conservation open space land to the south has many dirt roads which are currently used as trails. Trails beginning in the Pinnacle, Foothill, and Garden Villages will provide access to these existing roads. A trail will be built on the north edge of the Resort Village as part of a buffer between the San Jacinto Wildlife Area and the residences. This trail will connect on the eastern side to “QQ” Street with a possible future connection to regional trails further to the east and continue around the northern edge along the drainage channel to the far western property line and a possible connection to the San Jacinto River regional trail.

Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148

The proposed project will be required to comply with the provisions of Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148, implementing the Quimby Act, and Ordinance Number 659.7, establishing development impact fees. Under Section 10.35 of Ordinance No. 460.148, the developer is required to provide local park facilities and/or pay fees in lieu thereof.

Riverside County Ordinance No. 659.7

Riverside County Ordinance No. 659.7 establishes a developer impact fee to mitigate the cost of public facilities needed to serve new development. Portions of the fees set forth in Ordinance No. 659.7 are designated for regional parks and for regional multipurpose trails. The regional park fee component established in the project area varies according to the development type. The project proponent will be required to pay mitigation fees or Ordinance No. 659.7 fees in effect at the time of construction. Payment of these mitigation fees by this project is considered its fair share and adequate contribution toward mitigation for impacts upon regional parks and regional multipurpose trails.

County Service Areas

County Service Areas (CSA) provide “enhanced” County/Governmental services in specified areas above the basic service level provided throughout the County. CSAs are funded with special taxes generated from the area of service. THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan is located within County Service Areas (CSA) 146 and 152 of Riverside County. Development of the proposed project will require the provision of local park facilities or payment of fees in lieu thereof to EDA pursuant to the provisions of Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148 which implements the Quimby Act.

Riverside County General Plan

Chapter 5 of the Riverside County General Plan contains policies that are intended to ensure the preservation of sensitive species, soils, and habitats within the County. See Threshold F and Appendix N (CD #4) for further in discussion of these General Plan Policies.

OS 20.4 Provide for the needs of all people in the system of County recreation sites and facilities, regardless of their socioeconomic status, ethnicity, physical capabilities, or age.

OS 20.5 Require that development of recreation facilities occur concurrent with other development in the area (AI 3)

OS 20.6 Require new development to provide implementation strategies for the funding of both active and passive parks and recreational sites. (AI 3)

C 16.1 Implement the County trail system as depicted in the Bikeways and Trails Plan, Figure C-7.

C 16.2 Develop a multi-purpose recreational trail network with support facilities that provide a linkage with regional facilities. (AI 35)

C 16.3 Require that trail alignments either provide access to or link scenic corridors, schools, parks, and other natural areas.

C 17.3 Ensure that the bikeway system incorporates the following:

- a. Interconnection of cities and unincorporated communities;
- b. Provision of lanes to specific destinations such as state or county parks;
- c. Provision for bicycle touring; and,
- d. Encouragement of bicycle commuting.

Project Design Considerations

Design considerations refer to ways in which the proposed project will limit or mitigate for potential impacts to recreation and parks facilities through the design of the project.

The recreation component of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan includes private and public parks, ranging in size from less than one acre to over 50 acres, located both on site, and off site within 1.5 miles of the site. Ten public parks (including the Greenbelt, Central Park, Heritage Park, two trailhead parks and five neighborhood parks), eight private parks or recreation facilities, and three joint-use school parks, totaling approximately 106 acres, are located on site along the roadways and paseos (public walkways), and within schools as identified in the Specific Plan No. 342. When on-site parks and recreation facilities are considered with the 52.3 acres of off site parks, 998 acres of conservation open space and 95 acres of public facility open space, the total equals approximately 1,252.3 acres of park and open space land. The project provides a variety of recreational uses including swim and club oriented

recreational facilities, multi-use park sites, and a network of open space paseos connecting the various recreational elements together. See **Figure 5.13-2, Proposed Recreational Facilities**, for the location of these facilities within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan.

Public Parks

The active public parks on-site total 84.0 acres (including the 22 acres of joint-use school parks). Additionally, the Greenbelt includes approximately 93 acres of passive park areas. These public parks are located throughout the Specific Plan area so that they can be easily accessed by the outside community and the proposed project's residents.

The public parks and recreational facilities within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan include two major facilities: ~~a 20-acre~~ the "Central Park" and ~~an approximately 109-acre~~ the Greenbelt. The Central Park may include such public and private amenities such as a clubhouse, library, lighted sport fields, convenience commercial, picnic areas, a public community center, and trails. The Central Park is located north of the intersection of proposed KK, LL, and OO Streets as stated in the Specific Plan.

The Greenbelt is a public open space and park facility located north of Ramona Expressway and proposed AA Street as stated in the Specific Plan. The Greenbelt includes both 16 acres of active parks (Planning Areas 6 and 8) and 93 acres of passive areas (Planning Areas 5, 7, 21 and 22). The active parks include such uses as unlighted sports fields, a community garden, a dog park, basketball courts, open play areas with picnicking, restrooms, small unlighted amphitheater, parking facilities, and as further defined in the Resort Village Refinement Plan, Appendix I of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan No. 342. The passive areas may include open lawns, ~~orchards~~, shade structures, picnic areas, trails, water quality facilities, tot lot, and parking facilities and as further defined in the Resort Village Refinement Plan, Appendix I of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan No. 342. Interpretive areas, interpretive signs, and a California-appropriate demonstration garden will be provided to educate homebuilders and homeowners of the adjacent habitat and the watershed that supports it.

Private Parks and Recreation Facilities

The private parks and recreation facilities total 22 acres and may include one or more of the following types of uses: a clubhouse building, a pool, spa, play area, picnic areas, and fitness trail (see Exhibits 18A and 18C of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan No. 342 for typical park concepts). These parks will meet many of the recreational needs of the residents of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan.

Trails

Multiple trail systems are proposed throughout the project site. The trail system for THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW is widespread and diverse. The entire community is accessible to pedestrians and bicyclists with both on and off street trails. The trail systems include Multi-Purpose Community Trails, Multi-Purpose Community Trails (Restricted Use), Paseos, the Urban/Wildlife Edge Trail, and existing Open Space Area Paths. ~~hillside open space trails,~~

~~Municipal Water District (MWD) Aqueduct and San Jacinto River regional trails, equestrian trails, and community trails and paseos.~~ The Lakeview Mountains conservation open space has many dirt roads which are currently used as trails. These trails will be accessible to THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW residents and will continue to be accessible to the existing residents of the Lakeview/Nuevo community. ~~The Aqueduct Regional Trail~~ A Multi-Purpose Community Trail (Restricted Use) will run the length of the MWD aqueduct property east of Central Park and then connect, via a connection between Planning Areas 22 and 26, with the ~~River Regional Trail~~ Multi-Purpose Community Trail in the Greenbelt. This ~~regional trail~~ Multi-Purpose Community Trail will be accessible from all parts of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW community. An ~~equestrian trail~~ Multi-Purpose Community Trail, which allows equestrian uses, is located along the south and west edges of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW adjacent to Hansen Avenue, Wolfskill Avenue, and Poppy Lane. This trail will be located within a 30-foot wide landscape area which will be compatible with the existing rural community and consistent with the Lakeview/Nuevo Design Guidelines. ~~Community trails~~ Paseos are proposed both on- and off-street to serve as links to larger trail systems (**Figure 5.13-2**).

Within the Administrative Element, THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan includes the requirement for a Village Refinement Plan and Parkland Tracking Report. The purpose of the Village Refinement Plan is to identify specific parkland locations within or associated with the respective village. Along with the Village Refinement Plan, a Park Tracking Report will be provided. The Parkland Tracking Report will include the parkland baseline acreage, parkland credit, Quimby Act required parkland, proposed dwelling units within the village, constructed dwelling units, and the required parkland based on dwelling units built. The maximum amount of parkland acreage that could be required would be 147.3 acres based on full build-out of 11,350 units. **Table 5.13-D, Forecasted Parkland Acreage Provided at Full Build-Out**, shows both on- and off-site parkland that will be used as the baseline of forecasted acreage per park planned on-site and identifies the acreage needed off-site to meet the parkland standards.

Table 5.13-D, Forecasted Parkland Acreage Provided at Full Build-Out

Proposed Park	Resort Village	Town Center	Park Village	Garden Village	Foothill Village	Enclave Village	Pinnacle Village	Total Acres
On-site Public Parks								
Central Park (excluding public buildings)			20.0					20.0
Three areas adjacent to Central Park			3.0					3.0
Heritage Park				5.0				5.0
Trailhead					3.0			3.0
Trailhead							3.0	3.0
Greenbelt PA 6	3.2							3.2
Greenbelt PA 8	12.6							12.6
Joint Use Park	6.0							6.0
Joint Use Park		8.0						8.0
Joint Use Park			8.0					8.0
Joint Use Park/Trailhead						8.0		8.0
Neighborhood Parks (0.3 acres or more)	0.9	1.2	0.6		0.6	0.9		4.2
Subtotal Active On-site Public Parks	22.7	9.2	31.6	5.0	3.6	8.9	3.0	84.0
Subtotal Active Off-site Public Parks								52.3
TOTAL PUBLIC PARKS								136.3
On-site Private Parks								
Private Recreation Facility	2.0							
Private Recreation Facility				3.0				
Private Recreation Facility							4.5	
Private Recreation Facility			7.0					
Private Recreation Facility		2.3						
Private Recreation Facility					1.5			
Private Recreation Facility						0.8		
Neighborhood Parks (0.3 acres or more)							0.9	
TOTAL PRIVATE PARKS	2.0	2.3	7.0	3.0	1.5	0.8	5.4	21.9
TOTAL PARK ACREAGE PROVIDED	24.7	11.5	38.6	8.0	5.1	9.7	8.4	158.2

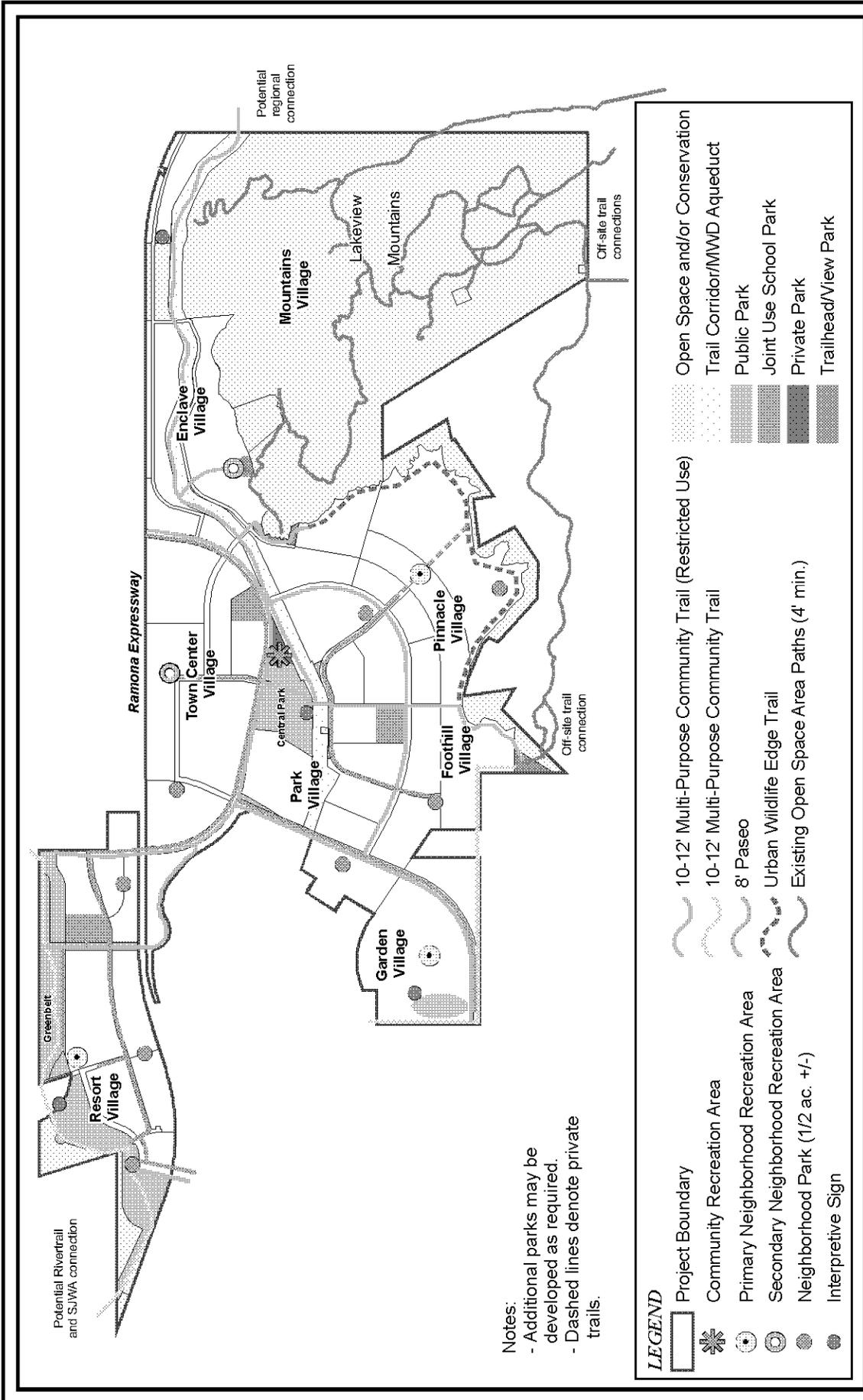
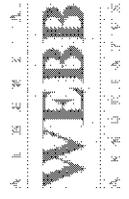
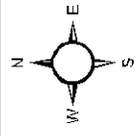


Figure 5.13-2

Proposed Recreational Facilities

The Villages of Lakeview EIR No. 471

Source: SP No. 342



Environmental Impacts Before Mitigation

***Threshold A:** The proposed project will include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have a significant adverse physical effect on the environment.*

The proposed project includes private recreational areas, a Central Park, a Greenbelt, trails, and public park areas. The development of these parks may have a significant adverse physical effect on the environment. The construction of parks has been considered within the analysis of potential significant environmental effects for the entire project. The potential environmental impacts from the construction of the project-proposed parks are analyzed in the individual issue areas of this document, e.g., Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, etc. in conjunction with potential project impacts, as described below.

Agriculture

Development of over 200 acres of parks and trails which are not in conservation or other public services uses (see **Figure 3-12, herein**) will conflict with existing agricultural uses and may convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance or Farmland of Local Importance to non-agricultural uses. Review of **Figure 5.2-1, Conceptual Land Use and Farmland Designations**, shows that the Greenbelt is located primarily on Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance, while the Central Park is located on non-farmland designated areas of the site with a small portion of that park on land designated as Farmland of Local Importance. The recreation facility proposed in the Central Park will not impact any designated Farmland. Portions of parks left without buildings and used for outdoor recreational activities do not lose their soil values to the same degree that an area developed with buildings would. Therefore the recreational facilities impacts to Designated Farmland will be less than significant, however, overall when taken as a part of the project development, such impacts are considered **significant and unavoidable**. The project is required by mitigation measure **MM Ag 3** in Section 5.2 to provide a 3-acre on-site community garden. This will be located in a parks and open space area.

Air Quality

Mitigation measures are proposed in Section 5.3 to minimize impacts to air quality due to project construction. It was determined that construction of the project will exceed SCAQMD significance thresholds. The construction of recreational facilities proposed were considered in the grading and construction activities assumed in this analysis. Although implementation of mitigation measures **MM Air 1 through 34** will reduce construction related emissions, there are no distinct quantitative reductions associated with them; therefore, there is no change in the estimated emissions of the project from those mitigation measures. The project's short-term construction emissions incorporating these mitigation measures will continue to exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds and are therefore, **considered significant**. As recreational facilities are not considered a significant source of operational emissions therefore, operation of recreational facilities is considered **less than significant**.

Biological Resources

Twenty-six special-status wildlife species and four special-status plant species were detected on or immediately adjacent to THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan Area. The majority of the locations where the sensitive plants and animals were identified are either designated as open space or parkland by the Specific Plan. Areas of parkland proposed will have potentially significant impacts on sensitive plant and animal species through habitat disturbance and construction generated noise impacts. Based on the results within Section 5.4, potential adverse direct impacts associated with endangered or threatened species, sensitive or special status species, or on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, or federally protected wetlands, movement of fish or wildlife, and compliance with the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and other local policies or ordinances, are considered significant. With compliance of the required regulations, project design criteria, and mitigation measures 1 through 9, direct impacts to biological resources are **less than significant**.

Cultural Resources

The project area contains areas of historical and archaeological significance. Any ground disturbing activity has the potential to uncover potential items of cultural significance. Development of parks and open space will potentially affect some identified sensitive areas as well as within areas of potential for undiscovered buried sites and areas with high probability of paleontological materials. Section 5.5 has identified areas of significance and mitigation measures to minimize impacts to these areas. With adherence to and implementation of the listed General Plan policies, listed mitigation measures, as well as adherence to standard federal, state, and County regulations, the impacts to historical-period cultural resources and to previously unknown prehistoric archaeological and paleontological resources due to the construction of recreational facilities and parks will be **less than significant**. Known resources that are remaining on-site are not located within proposed parks, however indirect impacts to these resources may remain significant, as discussed in Section 5.5.

Geological Effects

Development of parks and open space and associated structures are required to follow International Building Code Standards in order to reduce effects of ground shaking produced by regional seismic events. Development of parks and open space will have no impact to areas that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, areas of ground subsidence, seiche, mudflow, volcanic hazard, dam failure, slope stability, expansive soil, soil erosion and siltation, methane levels, or organic fill. Mitigation Measure 1 addresses impacts due to collapse or rockfall hazards within steep sloped areas and reduces impacts to less than significant. Impacts associated with the construction of parks and recreational facilities are **less than significant** following implementation of regulations, General Plan policies, design considerations, and incorporation of the proposed mitigation measures outlined in Section 5.6.

Hazards

Development of parks and recreation facilities will not include routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, release of hazardous materials into the environment, interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan, emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Impacts are **less than significant**.

Parks located to the north portion of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan Area are adjacent to a former County burn dump. Although no substantial environmental impact is anticipated, if the dump is not fully remediated by the time development occurs adjacent to it, potential adverse impacts could result without mitigation. According to County Waste Management, development should occur no less than 300-feet from this unremediated dumpsite. With mitigation measures in Section 5.7, impacts related to land uses adjacent to the dumpsite will be reduced to less than significant even if remediation of the dumpsite adjacent to the project has not been completed prior to development of the project. Impacts are **less than significant with mitigation**.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The proposed THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW project includes the use of Best Management Practices both during and after project development to minimize impacts to receiving waters and to stabilize and improve the groundwater levels within the West San Jacinto Groundwater basin. Existing flows will be maintained through the proposed storm drain plan. Infiltration will occur within grassy areas or within the Regional Basin allowing for groundwater recharge. The project does not propose habitable structures within the 100-year flood plain, the majority of which is parks and open space area. No structures are placed within the flood plain that would redirect or impede flows. Impacts of the development of parks and recreation facilities are **less than significant**.

Noise

Development of passive parks and open space would not generally increase noise levels by themselves. Development of open space will require little to no ground disturbing activities during project construction while construction of parks will require more ground disturbance. Construction noise will result in a temporary change in ambient noise levels. Impacts from construction noise are considered short-term impacts since noise will cease upon completion of construction activity; and although this project will be under construction for many years, the locations of active construction will move regularly. To reduce construction noise levels to a level below significance, the project proponent will be required to implement mitigation measures **MM Noise 1 through 8**, listed in Section 5.10, such as compliance with Riverside County Ordinance 457 Section 1.G.1. The noise from children playing outside at the schools could potentially impact the San Jacinto Wildlife Area. Noise measurements show that school play areas noise levels are a maximum of 75 dBA. The surrounding parks and open space areas

will buffer the San Jacinto Wildlife Area from these potential impacts. Impacts are **less than significant**.

Transportation/Traffic

Construction of parks and open space would not directly impact traffic and transportation beyond what is discussed in Section 5.14, Traffic, related to construction traffic issues which are less than significant with mitigation. Actual traffic anticipated to be using the parks is taken into account within the Traffic Study, Appendix L (CD #4). Therefore, the development of parks and recreation facilities has been considered in the traffic analysis and will not significantly impact transportation and traffic. Impacts are **less than significant**.

Utilities

The proposed THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW project Open space and passive park areas do not generally require the need for water and sewer systems. Active parks that are built within the project boundaries would require sewer, water, and drainage systems. The project's parks are proposed to use recycled water from EMWD for irrigation to reduce demand for potable water. For analysis purposes in this DEIR, 166 acres of land were assumed to use recycled water for irrigation. The parks and recreation facilities would not require additional sewer facilities beyond those required for the project as a whole and will not exceed current facility capacities. On site drainage channels and basins will be constructed to allow post project flows to closely match pre-project flows. Therefore, all potential significant adverse environmental effects related to park and recreation facilities needs for utilities are reduced to **below the level of significance** due to project design, compliance with existing regulations and standards, and compliance with the mitigation measures listed in Section 5.115.

***Threshold B:** The proposed project is located within a County Service Area or recreation and park district with a Community Parks and Recreation Plan where Quimby Act fees could apply and adequate parkland and/or fees are not provided.*

THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan is located within CSA 146 of Riverside County. A County Service Area (CSA) provides “enhanced” County/Governmental services in specified areas above the basic service level provided throughout the County. CSAs are funded with special taxes generated from the area of service. Development of the proposed project will require the provision of local park facilities or payment of fees in lieu thereof to EDA pursuant to the provisions of Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148 which implements the Quimby Act. THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan proposes a total of 11,350 dwelling units with an estimated total population of approximately 28,722 persons.

Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148, Section 10.35 requires that 3.0 acres per 1,000 persons shall be dedicated for neighborhood or community parks and recreation facilities, unless a Community Parks and Recreation Plan has established a higher rate (with a maximum of 5.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons). The fee and/or land dedications or improvements can only be used to provide neighborhood and community parks that serve the proposed development.

Based upon the calculated population of 29,454, development of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan will generate a need for 88.36 acres of neighborhood and community park facilities based upon the Ordinance No. 460.148 requirement of 3.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons; and a need for 147.27 acres of neighborhood and community park facilities, based upon updated EDA requirements of 5.0 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons (see **Table 5.13-E, Park Demand without Private Parks Credit**).

THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan will provide approximately 84 acres of public parks land as defined by Ordinance No. 460.148. If park acreage were to decrease below required park acreage, a fee is to be paid in lieu of dedication of land. Since these parkland requirements are based upon the number of dwelling units constructed, the actual requirement will be less than these totals if fewer than 11,350 dwelling units are actually constructed.

Table 5.13-E, Park Demand without Private Parks Credit

Parkland Factors	Total Population	Park Acreage Required	Public Park Acreage Provided³	Additional Park Acreage Required
3:1000 ¹	29,454	88.36	84.00	4.36
5:1000 ²	29,454	147.27	84.00	63.27

Notes: ¹ Per Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148.

² Per Economic Development Agency requirements.

³ This acreage is assuming public parks only. Trails, open space, regional and private parks are not considered in satisfying Quimby Act requirements.

Paragraph I.7.d. of Section 10.35 of Ordinance No. 460.148 allows the Board of Supervisors to provide a credit where private areas for park and recreation purposes are provided as part of the project and such areas are for active recreational uses, to be privately owned and maintained in common by the future owner(s) of the development. Such area may be credited against up to 50 percent of the requirement of land dedication or fees. This private open space credit can exceed 50 percent at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors upon written authorization from the local public agency (in this case EDA).

If such credits are sought and approved by the Board, the additional park acreage or in lieu fees required to satisfy Quimby Act requirements may be satisfied entirely or reduced substantially depending upon the applicable ratios at the time credits are determined. For example, if the project proposes a total acreage of 21.9 acres of private parks, if a 50% credit were applied, an additional 10.95 acres of park acreage would be credited against the additional park acreage required, as identified in **Table 5.13-F, Proposed Park Demand with Fifty Percent Quimby Credit for Private Parks**.

Table 5.13-F, Proposed Park Demand with Fifty Percent Quimby Credit for Private Parks

Parkland Factors	Total Population	Park Acreage Required	Park Acreage Provided with 50% Credit ³	Additional Park Acreage Required with 50% Credit
3:1000 ¹	29,454	88.36	94.95	None
5:1000 ²	29,454	147.27	94.95	52.32

Notes: ¹Per Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148.

²Per Economic Development Agency requirements.

³This acreage is assuming 50% Quimby Act credit for private parks and recreational areas.

As required in the Specific Plan Project-wide Development Plans and Standards, Section B.1.d.12, the dedication /designation of parkland necessary to satisfy county and state requirements, is based on the actual number of dwelling units built within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW. Therefore, based on **Tables 5.13-E** and **Specific Plan Standard B.1.d.12**, park requirements will be met on-site in satisfaction of Quimby Act requirements through a combination of providing 84 acres of public community parks and private recreational facilities, potentially obtaining credit for the provision of private areas for park and recreation purposes as may be determined by the Board of Supervisors. Additionally, THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan will also provide up to 52.3 acres of off-site park land resulting in a total of 147.3 acres of credited parkland (assumes full build out) which further satisfies the 5:1000 EDA requirement. Together these measures ensure that County parks requirements are met and this potential significant impact is reduced to **less than significant** through the design of the project.

***Threshold C:** The proposed project will increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.*

The Specific Plan Project-wide Development Plans and Standards, Section B.1.d.12, requires the dedication /designation of parkland necessary to satisfy county and state requirements is based on the actual number of dwelling units built within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW. Existing neighborhood and regional parks, and other recreational facilities would be significantly impacted if the proposed project did not provide adequate recreation and park facilities as the project is built out by phase or mitigated through fees. To ensure that THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW project would meet the current Quimby Act requirements of 3 acres/1,000 residents on-site and EDA requirements of 5 acres/1,000 residents on- and off-site generally by phase throughout project build out, the Development Standards found in the Specific Plan Section 8.c. Open Space, Conservation, and Recreational Plan Development Standards are required, as follows:

- At any point in time before the 3,000th occupancy permit is issued, parkland balance shall not be in a deficit by more than 5 acres. Deficit means parkland acreage provided is less than parkland acreage required for the cumulative development to date within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan area.
- At any point in time after the 3,000th occupancy permit is issued, parkland balance shall always be in a surplus. Surplus means parkland acreage provided is greater than parkland acreage required for the cumulative development to date within THE

VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan area. This surplus concept applies until the last 500 dwelling units are ready for development. At that point, parkland shall be brought into balance such that the parkland standard, 5 acres/1,000 population, is implemented at build-out based on the actual number of dwelling units built.

- Regarding parkland to be developed off site, the location(s) shall be identified and approved within the Village Refinement Plan of the second or third village to be processed.
- Regarding parkland to be developed off site, all entitlements necessary to construct the location(s) shall be completed before the 2,501st occupancy permit is issued.
- Before the 1st residential occupancy permit is issued, a private recreation facility shall be constructed and opened on Planning Area (PA) 6 and part of PA 12 (Resort Club).
- Before the 501st occupancy permit is issued, 6 acres of Public Parkland shall be constructed and opened on part of PA 14 (joint-use park).
- Before the 1,501st occupancy permit is issued, 12.6 acres of Public Parkland shall be constructed and opened on PA 8 (active area of Greenbelt).
- Before the 2,501st occupancy permit is issued, at least 28 acres of Parkland that received credit shall be constructed and opened.
- Before the 3,001st occupancy permit is issued, 18 acres of Public Parkland shall be constructed and opened on the off-site park. At the request of Riverside County, the balance of parkland planned at the location shall be dedicated to Riverside County in a raw land condition.
- Before the 4,001st occupancy permit is issued, the sports park half of Central Park shall be constructed and opened.
- Before the 5,501st occupancy permit is issued, the second half of Central Park shall be constructed and opened.
- Before the 8,001st occupancy permit is issued, 18 acres of Public Parkland shall be constructed and opened on the off-site park.
- Before the 10,001st occupancy permit is issued, 18 acres of Public Parkland shall be constructed and opened on the off-site park, depending on the number of dwelling units remaining to be developed within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan area.
- Before the 11,350th occupancy permit is issued, 147.5 acres total of Parkland shall be constructed and opened within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan area.

With the addition of approximately 29,454 to 34,164 new residents after complete project build-out to the Lakeview/Nuevo area, undoubtedly some residents will use the existing park and recreational facilities; however, other than Mystic Field, the proposed Mauel Park, and Paragon Park, existing neighborhood parks are located over 5 miles away.

Only one public park exists in the Lakeview/Nuevo community, Mystic Fields Baseball Park. Mauel Park is currently under planning. The Mystic Field Ballpark and Mauel Park may be used by residents of the Specific Plan No. 342. However, it is not expected that, as a result of the project, these surrounding parks or fields will experience serious overuse or deterioration of the parks, as the neighborhood and community park demand will be satisfied as the project builds out by phase, and as Specific Plan Project-wide Development Plans and Standards, Section B.1.d.12 and Open Space and Conservation Development Standards, Section B.8.e, are implemented (see **Table 5.13-E** and **Table 5.13-F**, above). In addition to active public and private parks, the Specific Plan includes passive park open space in the Greenbelt of 93 acres, for over 1,200 acres of open space and conservation within the project.

Use of surrounding state recreation areas (e.g., Lake Perris State Recreation Area and San Jacinto Wildlife Area) by project residents will not cause serious overuse or deterioration of the recreational areas, as most of the neighborhood and community park demand will be satisfied by the 20-acre Central Park, 101-acre Greenbelt, and the 1,093 acres of open space, and the park and recreational facilities within the development. Furthermore, Lake Perris State Recreation Area has imposed visitor limits to its facility currently allowing 2,500 people and 250 watercraft into the facility at a time.

In addition, the project proponent will be required to follow Ordinance No. 659.7 which requires payment of Development Impact Fees for the provision of regional park facilities. Currently, the County's Development Impact Fees are based upon the type of dwelling unit constructed (e.g., single family and multi-family) or acres of commercial uses constructed. Different fees are assessed for Regional Parks and Regional Multi-Purpose Trails. As of 2008, the Regional Park fees are \$563 per dwelling unit and \$472 per dwelling unit for single and multi-family units respectively, and \$316 per dwelling unit and \$264 per dwelling unit for single and multi-family units respectively for Regional Multipurpose Trails.

Section 17c of Ordinance No. 659.7 allows the County of Riverside to grant a credit for Development Impact Fees that would otherwise be charged through this ordinance for the dedication of land or the construction of facilities identified in the Public Facilities Needs List. The amount of the credit granted is determined by an estimate of the costs of constructing facilities or by an estimate of the fair market value of the land dedicated. The county and project proponent may agree upon a credit for the ~~trails and~~ regional parks provided by the proposed development.

Through credit or payment of the regional park fees and the building of neighborhood and community parks within the development pursuant to required development standards, the potential to increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities and cause substantial physical deterioration of these existing facilities is considered **less than significant**.

***Threshold D:** The proposed project does not include recreational trails that connect to regional and local trails or the project splits or eliminates an existing recreational trail.*

The proposed project includes numerous trail systems including multi-purpose concrete and asphalt trails, ~~equestrian trails, hillside trails, an arboretum/interpretive walk,~~ paseos, and urban wildlife edge trails that connect with each other. Some trail links allow for equestrians. These trails, some including staging areas for horses and hikers, will connect with existing local trails and all areas of the project area. The regional trails identified in the Riverside County General Plan, Figure C-7, Riverside County Trails and Bikeway System, the RCIP General Plan's Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan, Figure 8, Trails and Bikeway System, and the Riverside County Planning Department, Lakeview Nuevo Design Guidelines "Trail Location Map" are located outside of the project area except for a small portion of the San Jacinto River Trail, a north/south regional trail through the Lakeview Mountains, and existing community trails (see DEIR **Figure 3-8, RCIP Trails and Bikeways**).

The northwest corner of the project site is located adjacent to the San Jacinto River Trail, a Class 1 Bike Path/Regional Trail; however, the project will not encroach into the right of way for the trail and will not interfere with the operation of that trail. ~~The project proposes to reroute this regional trail through the on-site Greenbelt. Likewise, a~~ A Regional Trail connection is shown on **Figure 3-8** from the San Jacinto River Trail to Lake Perris, but the project does not connect directly to this trail.

The existing community trails are narrow dirt roads winding through the steep terrain of the Lakeview Mountain area. These trails are incorporated into THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan and proposed trails will connect with this trail system. One of the existing trails will be designated as the required regional trail through the Lakeview Mountains. All trails through the Regional Conservation Authority conservation area in the Lakeview Mountains will be subject to their approval.

~~The proposed Specific Plan does not split or eliminate the proposed community California Aqueduct Greenbelt Trail shown in the Riverside County Planning Department, Lakeview Nuevo Design Guidelines, Exhibit 46, "Trail Location Map." It does, however, propose to upgrade this trail to a regional trail. Likewise, the trail located within the northwestern portion of the project site along Marvin Road is proposed to be upgraded from a Community Trail to a Regional Trail which will better assure connections to the San Jacinto and Lake Perris Regional Trails.~~

~~These trails will be supplemented by the~~ project incorporates an extensive trails plan included in the Specific Plan No. 342. Access to the regional trail located at the eastern edge of the Lakeview/Nuevo Area Plan boundary, can be gained through the potential trail connection along the California Aqueduct Greenbelt Trail. The proposed Ramona Expressway Class I Bike Path is not shown as a part of the project trail system. Ramona Expressway is proposed for significant widening and maybe even the construction of the Mid County Parkway in the future. Such road improvement projects would be responsible for the adjacent trail. Connections from an off-site Ramona Expressway trail, if one existed, could be accommodated through the project via the MWD Aqueduct greenbelt trail.

Therefore, because the project provides trails, but also allows for connections to existing trails, and does not interfere with those existing trails, the proposed project does not create potentially significant impacts to the local or regional trail systems through failure to provide adequate trails or trail access. Impacts are considered **less than significant** through project design.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

An Environmental Impact Report is required to describe feasible mitigation measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4). As all potential impacts were found to be less than significant, no mitigation measures are required to eliminate or reduce the potential significant adverse impacts resulting from the demand for additional parks and impacts on trails created by residents of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW project.

Potential impacts to existing parks and recreational facilities and from the development of new park and recreation facilities within THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan were determined to be less than significant. Potential impacts on recreational trails from the project were also determined to be less than significant. Consequently mitigation measures are not required.

Summary of Project-Specific Environmental Effects After Mitigation Measures Are Implemented

With respect to construction of parks and recreation facilities, as with all project-related construction, parks may impact Farmland (i.e., Prime, Unique, Statewide and Local). Portions of parks left without buildings and used for outdoor recreational activities do not lose their soil values to the same degree that an area developed with buildings would. However, overall when taken as a part of the project development, such impacts are considered **significant and unavoidable**. The project is required by mitigation measure **MM Ag 3** in Section 5.2 to provide a 3-acre on-site community garden. This will be located in a parks and open space area but will not reduce all potential park and recreation facilities, and trails impacts to less than significant with respect to loss of Farmland.

Likewise, grading and construction of parks and recreation facilities and trails were taken into account in the phased grading and construction estimates used in the project-wide air quality impact analysis. As discussed in Section 5.3, construction results in **significant and unavoidable** impacts to air quality.

All potential direct impacts of the project to recreation facilities will be less than significant. Mitigation measures are not required to reduce potential impacts from the proposed project to a level that is less than significant.

Summary of Cumulative Environmental Effects After Mitigation Measures Are Implemented

Cumulative loss of Farmland and air quality impacts are discussed in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, respectively, and in Section 7.1

The project provides parks to meet its local requirements and in addition provides a regional-scale park, the Greenbelt, which will be available to serve some of the cumulative needs for park and recreation facilities at the regional level. In addition, nearly 1,000 acres of open space for conservation purposes will be conserved on site for the perpetual enjoyment of the existing and future residents of the area. Regional trail and community connections also traverse the project site to provide continuity with the County Regional trail system as it connects with the cities of Perris and San Jacinto trails. The RCIP General Plan requires adequate parks, trails, and recreation facilities within its build-out analysis. Potential impacts upon public facilities and services related to build-out of the Riverside County General Plan were evaluated in the RCIP EIR. These potential impacts included those that related to parks and recreation. The RCIP EIR determined that build-out of unincorporated areas of Riverside County will create a substantial increase in population and residential and non-residential structures. General Plan build-out will substantially contribute to significant cumulative impacts upon park and recreation. Implementation of the General Plan's policies and RCIP EIR mitigation measures would reduce these potential impacts to below the level of significance. The RCIP EIR determined that although there will be increased demand for park and recreation facilities, these impacts will be reduced to below the level of significance through implementation of performance standards contained in the Riverside County General Plan.

The population estimate as it relates to Parks and Recreation is different than the other sections of THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW DEIR as it depends on the dwelling unit types. This population estimate is standard County practice (as set forth in Section 10.35 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 460.148) and is consistent with determining Quimby Act compliance throughout the County of Riverside. Recently, the County has been in the process of updating the ordinance. Proposed population generation rates would result in a higher population. THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW project will be subject to these updated rates throughout the life of the project; and therefore the population calculation for the project totals 29,454. THE VILLAGES OF LAKEVIEW Specific Plan will also create increased demand for park and recreation services. However, the project will provide park and recreation opportunities and/or pay in lieu fees pursuant to the provisions of Section 10.35 of Ordinance No. 460.148 (implementing the Quimby Act) and provide a total of 5 acres per 1,000 residents. As a result, the potential impact of the project will not exceed the demand for recreation facilities assumed in the General Plan. This coupled with payment of developer impact fees pursuant to Riverside County Ordinance No. 659.6 will result in **less than significant cumulative impacts** to the local and regional parks, and multipurpose trails.

Section 7.1 of this DEIR includes additional information about cumulative effects.

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Reaching Out to the Community

The Lewis Group of Companies recognizes the importance of helping to make the communities in which it does business better places to live. As business members and active participants in the community, the Lewis Group believes in getting involved and giving back to the community. A strong emphasis is placed on outreach programs that support and promote healthy communities, education, and youth organizations. The following is a partial listing of some of the achievements and philanthropic activities:



Achievements

Building Industry Association of Southern California Baldy View Chapter
Builder of the Century – Lewis Family

California Building Industry Hall of Fame
Ralph Lewis, Richard Lewis, & Randall Lewis

Building Industry Association of Southern California
Builder of the Year – Ralph Lewis & Richard Lewis



Building Industry Association of Southern California
Lifetime Achievement Award – Ralph & Goldy Lewis

Building Industry Association of Southern California
PAC Medal of Honor - Richard Lewis & Randall Lewis

Southern Nevada Homebuilders Association
Builder of the Year – Robert Lewis & Jennifer Lewis

Nevada Business Hall of Fame
Robert Lewis

Professional Builder Magazine
Builder of the Year – Ralph & Goldy Lewis

City of Hope Spirit of Life Award
Ralph & Goldy Lewis

California Business Properties Assn. 2006
Champion of the Industry Award – Randall Lewis

Los Angeles Times 2006 "West 100" List
Randall Lewis

In Business Las Vegas Top 40 Under 40
Jennifer Lewis

Los Angeles Times Special Recognition Award
Lewis Family

Loma Linda University Children's Hospital
Shirley N. Pettis Award - Lewis Family

Frontier Project 2009 Environmental Steward Award Honoree - Lewis Group of Companies



The Valley Group Excellence in Sustainable Community Award - Randall Lewis

Community Involvement

Lewis Library &
Technology Center,
Fontana, CA

Ralph M. Lewis Sports
Complex, Fontana, CA

Chaffey College Fontana
Campus Ralph M. Lewis
Center, Fontana, CA

Ralph & Goldy Lewis
Library, Colony High
School, Ontario, CA

Ralph M. Lewis Park,
Rancho Cucamonga, CA



Lewis Family Playhouse, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Goldy S. Lewis Community Center, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Lewis Park, Claremont, CA

Lewis Family Park, Las Vegas, NV

Ralph & Goldy Lewis Hall, USC, Los Angeles, CA

Ralph & Goldy Lewis Center for Regional Policy,
UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

HomeAid Captain, Leroy Haynes Center for Children
and Family Services, La Verne, CA

HomeAid Captain, Lutheran Social Services,
Transitional Housing, Ontario, CA



Founding Sponsor: Healthy Chino, Healthy Fontana, Healthy Ontario, Healthy Rancho Cucamonga, Healthy Rialto, Inland Empire Utilities Agency "Chino Basin Green" and "A Water Wise Garden in Every School" programs

Initial Participant: Metropolitan Water District "California Friendly Home" program

Scholarships: Cal Poly Pomona, Chaffey College, Citrus College, Truckee Meadows Community College, UCLA, University of La Verne, UNLV, USC

Hospitals: Major Contributors to San Antonio Community Hospital, Upland; Loma Linda Hospital, Loma Linda; City of Hope, Duarte, all in California

Community Partner and Major Donor: Public/private partnership with Nuvview Union School District and Nuvview Youth Sports to develop Mystic Field, Lakeview, CA (Riverside County)

Major Donor: University of Nevada, Las Vegas Center for Entrepreneurship, University of La Verne Campus Center Project, Smith Center for Performing Arts, Fender Center for Performing Arts, The UCLA Foundation Pauley Pavilion Renovation Project

Support of Youth Organizations: AYSO, Boy Scouts of America, Boys and Girls Club, Campfire USA, Chino Valley Youth Boxing Foundation, YMCA, Students Run LA

Lake Perris strives to boost attendance

11:12 PM PDT on Friday, April 29, 2011

By JULISSA MCKINNON
The Press-Enterprise

Though the **Valencia** family has been fishing and swimming at Lake Perris for years, they never thought to camp at the 8,800-acre state park until they spotted a flier advertising free camping sites for this weekend.

Roy **Valencia**, 45, said he, his wife, children, cousins and parents will surely be back to set up tents on the flower and rock-strewn slopes overlooking the lake.

"Out of all the camping areas we've been, this is my favorite one," said Valencia's 9-year-old daughter, Arianna. "I like the views."

Story continues below



Frank Bellino/The Press-Enterprise
Campers wait in line to take advantage of the free camping pass promotion at Lake Perris State Recreation Area Campground in Perris. It's one of Perris' many centennial events.

Like most people taking advantage of Lake Perris' 200 free campsites this weekend, the Valentias live in Perris. The freebies, offered in honor of Perris' 100th anniversary, are among several recent events and changes aimed at boosting park attendance.

The number of visitors to Lake Perris has steadily fallen to almost half of what it was in 2005, the year that park officials dropped the lake level about 25 feet. The lake was lowered to protect nearby homeowners concerned about a dam break in the event of an earthquake.

The drawdown shrank the size of the lake, allowing fewer boats on the water -- about 250 rather than the 450 that could previously meander comfortably.

However, park **rangers** said the lake is still full enough for good fishing, boating, waterskiing and swimming. However, the drawdown was misunderstood by many who still believe the lake was completely drained, or closed, or not what it used to be, said John Rowe, a state park sector superintendent who oversees operations at Lake Perris.

Coupled with the tumble in the economy, the result has been a steep drop in visitors from about 1.02 million in 2005 to 672,000 in 2009 -- the last year for which data were available. Beyond this weekend's free camping, other efforts to attract visitors include fishing derbies for children and extending boating hours past sunset to 8:30 p.m.

CAMPING ISLANDS

The park is also seeking funding from the Department of Boating and Waterways for three floating camp sites, essentially camping **islands** on the lake that can fit up to 10 people each and include a restroom.

"One of our goals is to expose new users to the park. We have a whole community right behind Lake Perris with five to six thousand residences within a quarter mile of the park, and many of those people have never been to the park," Rowe said.

Entrance fees are vital to keeping parks open -- historically they supply about half of the California State Parks Department's budget, which gets divided among 278 state parks. Gov. **Jerry Brown** has proposed cutting the state's current \$121 million contribution to California parks by \$11 million in the upcoming fiscal year and by \$22 million in 2012-13.

Story continues below



Frank Bellino/The Press-Enterprise
Raymond Valencia pitches his tent Friday during the free campsite promotion at Lake Perris State Recreation Area Campground. "I like the views," his daughter says.

In Lake Perris, further belt tightening could call for closing the park two days a week during the winter, which took place two years ago.

Regardless of how much is slashed from Lake Perris' budget, Park Ranger Mark Hudgens said raising attendance to prior levels is important to show state officials that the community values the resource.

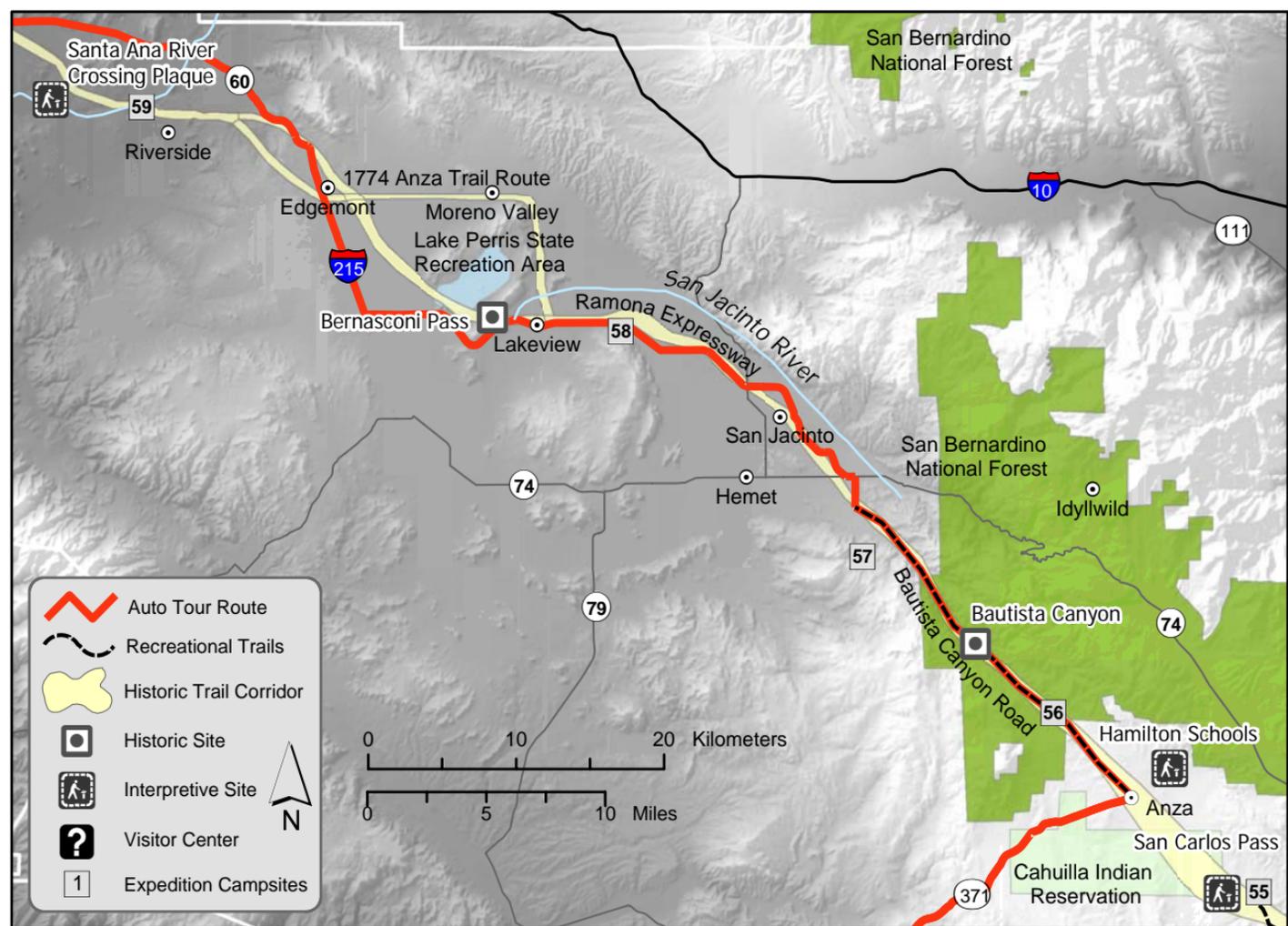
"As a government entity, you have to constantly justify your existence and show that you're serving a real need," Hudgens said.

Reach Julissa McKinnon at 951-375-3730 or jmckinnon@PE.com

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by location	Alaska	Sorry, there are no park results for your selection.
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by topic	Arizona	
	Arkansas	
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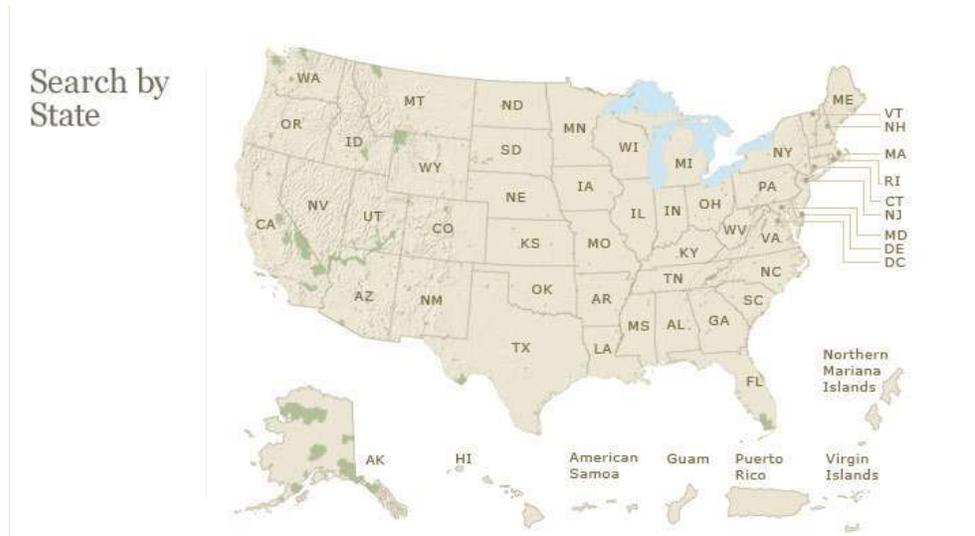
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California

Yosemite National Park ©Darby Hayes
Updating Results



Map Layers

National Parks

National parks are special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

American Battlefield Protection Program Grants

The American Battlefield Protection Program promotes the preservation of historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil.

Certified Local Governments

Certified Local Governments are grass-roots partners in historic preservation. They are eligible to receive grants and technical expertise.

Federal Lands to Parks Transfers

The Federal Lands to Parks program helps states and communities acquire surplus federal land to create new parks and recreation places.

Historic Preservation Tax Credit Projects

Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives revitalize communities by encouraging private sector rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings.

Land & Water Conservation Fund Grants

Land & Water Conservation Fund matching grants help states and communities provide open spaces and healthy recreation places for people.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

Preserve America Grants

Preserve America matching grants protect community character and economic vitality through heritage tourism, education, and historic preservation.

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Projects

RTCA provides expertise and empowers communities to protect their own special places for conservation and outdoor recreation.

Save America's Treasures Grants

Save America's Treasures matching grants to historic properties and museum collections preserve our nation's unique, irreplaceable cultural heritage.

California Highlights



COMMUNITY CONSERVATION & RECREATION

River of dreams



Paso Robles

Discover how citizens worked together to secure greater public access to the Salinas River.



COMMUNITY CONSERVATION & RECREATION

Green oasis in the heart of San Francisco

San Francisco

San Francisco honors the "grandfather of Golden Gate Park" with a 312-acre park offering playfields, meadows, wetlands, and hiking trails.



FEDERAL LANDS TO PARKS TRANSFER

Retired from service with new purpose

Monterey, California

A former Army base is now public land, with walking trails through Monterey shoreline and dunes.



SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES GRANT

Flowers for the Birdman

Alcatraz Island, California

Learn how the spectacular gardens of Alcatraz Island came to exist and why they continue to flourish.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Last remaining private garden designed by Hagiwara

San Mateo, California

The Eugene J. de Sabla Teahouse and Garden is a triumph of architecture and landscape design.



PRESERVATION TAX CREDIT

New purpose for an old station

Los Angeles, California

Award-winning rehabilitation created homes, offices, and new purpose for a former subway terminal in downtown LA.

News

September 20, 2011

Scoping Notice – Maintenance Facility at Kelso, Mojave National Preserve »

September 20, 2011

Scoping Notice - Installation of a Climate Monitoring Station »

September 16, 2011

Lightning Strikes Ignite Five Small Fires within Lassen Volcanic National Park »

Events

September 22, 2011

Art Exhibition: "Limantour Estero Paintings" by Leslie Allen »

Point Reyes, CA

September 22, 2011

Adventures at Sea: Life Aboard a 19th Century Sailing Ship »

San Francisco, CA

September 22, 2011

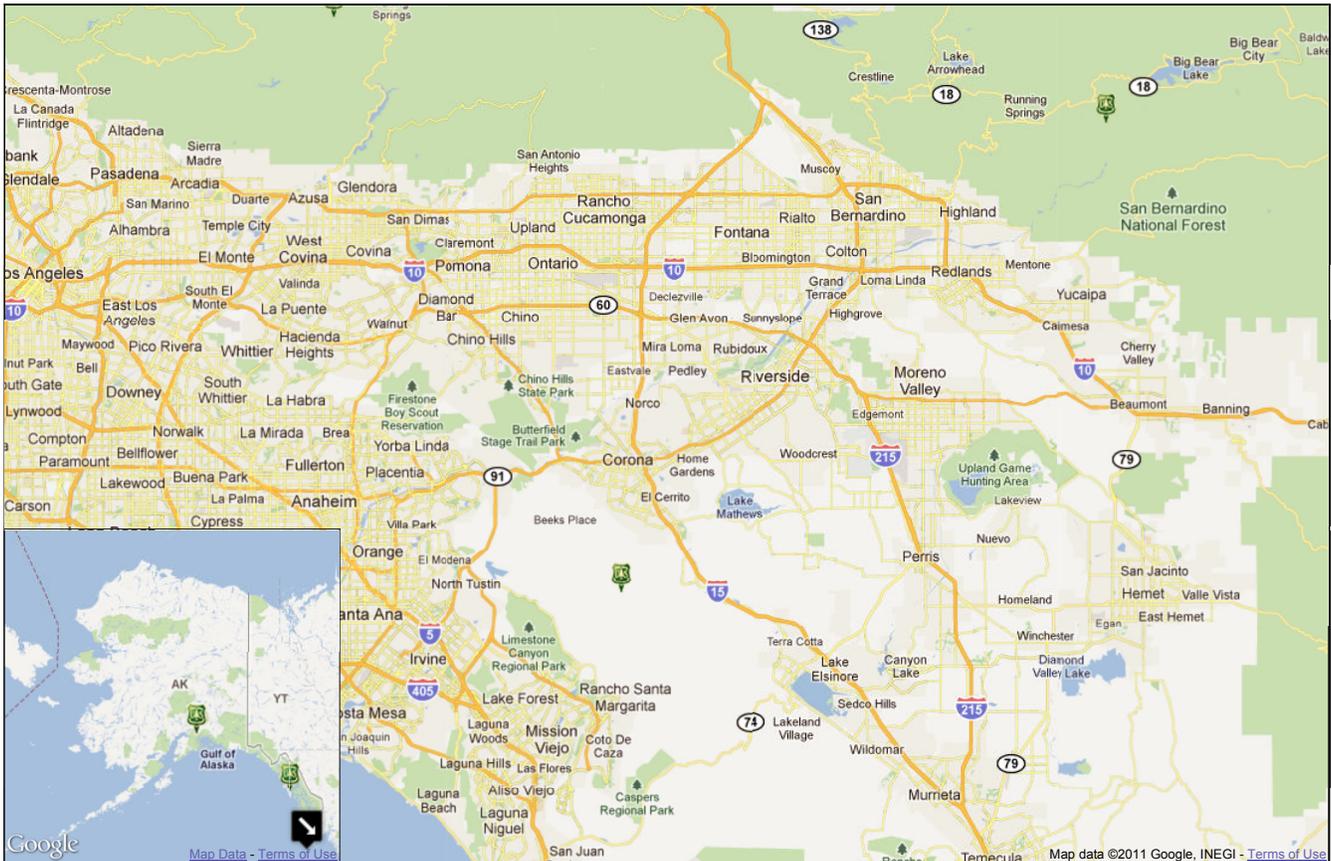
Sherman Tree Talk- Sequoia National Park, Wed, Thu, Wed, Thu & Fri »

In the southern Sierra Nevada in Tulare and Fresno counties, CA

Last Updated: 9/21/2011

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The intent of this map is to provide an idea of forests and grasslands near a searched location. The map should only be used for general trip planning and orientation purposes only, not for navigation. We do not claim that all roads and features provided by Google Maps are accurate. When visiting a national forest or grassland, visitors are encouraged to pick-up a detailed area map from a local Forest Service office. Feedback on this map can be sent to the Forest Service web manager.

San Bernardino National Forest

